CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$10.00
Daily, delivered, per week	20
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	9.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	5.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	5.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)	2.00
4 copies	7.00
10 copies	15.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	30.00

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1864. NUMBER 250.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY MARCH 21, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Military matters with the Army of the Potomac are again in a muddle, and a Philadelphia dispatch by way of New York, which is one of that class of things that killed Ananias, makes the matter still worse. Our forces one day are engaged in artillery practice and the next skirmishing all along their front near Dumfries. In the meantime Lee is going into the Shenandoah, marching on Washington and invading Maryland, out of all which melange may be deciphered, perhaps, the fact that the rebels are straining every nerve to make a strike at some point before Gen. Grant arrives to take command.

There is nothing later from Mobile except the fact that our picket boats have been making some daring reconnoissances in the very jaws of Fort Gaines.

Gen. Grant is expected at Washington on Tuesday, to assume the direction of the Army of the Potomac. We may reasonably presume that it will not long lie idle after his arrival. The morale of the army will be much changed by the accessions of Western regiments from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and we have no doubt a generous rivalry will spring up which will work to happy results.

The reception of Gen. Burnside, on Saturday evening at Bryan Hall, was a splendid tribute to the hero and deliverer of East Tennessee. Although the call was almost impromptu, hundreds were unable to obtain admission to the hall. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the vast assemblage, and the sentiment of the meeting was one of unconditional loyalty and devotion to the country and of determined opposition to rebels and their allies the Copperheads and the Copperhead press. The secesh concern of this city was afforded an opportunity to learn the estimation in which it is held by the loyal people of Chicago. Our reporters have furnished elsewhere full notes of the meeting, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

The news from New Orleans is of interest. The joint plans of Gen. Banks and Steele and Admiral Porter are beginning to assume shape and significance, and will result, we trust, in the expulsion of the rebel hordes of Price and Taylor from Western Louisiana and Southern Arkansas, so that our forces may be concentrated and used elsewhere in the more immediate vicinity of the large armies of the rebellion.

The news from East Tennessee represents the rebels 20,000 strong at Bull's Gap, waiting an opportunity to swoop over into Kentucky and carry it into the Confederacy. The Louisville *Journal* half acknowledges and half deprecates the conspiracy, and hopes the fighting will be done outside the sacred soil of Kentucky. The advice of the *Journal* is purely gratuitous, as that paper has done little or nothing for the Union cause, and by its Copperhead proclivities is silently encouraging the rebel sympathizers of that State.

Hereafter, the letter list will be omitted in our Sunday's issue, and printed only in that of Monday. The third page of to-day's TRIBUNE contains a Washington letter, a capital story and other interesting miscellaneous matter.

At last the Southern dream is to be realized. Maximillian, of Mexico, is organizing a court to be brought out to this side of the Atlantic, and finds the expatriated secesh the best of timber for that style of furniture. How the hungry, ragged crew that have not yet got out of Dixie will burst with envy at the titles now about to be taken on. Duke of Montezuma, Count Campeachy, Viscount of Vera Cruz, Marquis of Monterey. Oh, my, don't we wish we had a relative who was secesh. Why cannot some of these glittering titles coax away some of our home Copperheads? Max would find them all the same thing.

We publish this morning one of the most important and deeply interesting items of Southern news that has reached us for weeks past. The Union meeting at Huntsville, though protected and assembled under the auspices of Federal military power, was in no respect other than a fervid and striking demonstration of local sentiment, unmixed with elements from abroad. The officers of the army and all under the command of our General were forbidden to participate in the proceedings, though we can conceive that they sat interested listeners to the exercises of the occasion. It is impossible to read the report elsewhere, and the burning eloquence of these noble Alabamians, and not be persuaded that these men mean what they say. Both Mr. Clemens and Judge Humphreys have a national reputation, both are prominent in public life, and what they utter must fall with weight derived from their position. From this Huntsville fire will be kindled thousands of Union torches, and the glow will be carried everywhere through the Confederacy. We do not anticipate too much. The work will be slow but it will be sure, and its progress will keep place with the advance of our army. Wherever the iron heel of rebel despotism is lifted, the plants of loyalty will flourish. Alabama may take her place again in the sisterhood, before midsummer, feeble, indeed, from the long protracted madness of her rebellion, but in her right mind, and to grow stronger than ever under Liberty. "Slavery is gone forever by act of the South," is the testimony of Judge Humphreys.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Contrabands—Leased Plantations—An Interesting Review.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 12, 1864.

In the army the disposition of the negro is becoming a subject of gigantic proportions, and unless it is relieved by the philanthropic people of the North, who have shown their ability and benevolence in the organization of sanitary commissions for the soldiers, it will be so overburdened as to necessarily impede the operations of the coming campaign. The constant ingress to our lines of refugees, both white and black, with every shade of color between the two, who have traveled long distances, exposed to inclemencies of the weather, and without food or clothing, present a spectacle wretched to behold, far surpassing in poverty, destitution and suffering the worst class of pauper emigration which land upon our Atlantic shores. The banks of the Mississippi river are lined with negro huts and rude cabins, among whom there is a vast amount of destitution, starvation and sickness. The late expedition of Sherman, on their return to Vicksburg, brought in from ten to fifteen thousand colored persons of all ages; many died on the route. They were sent immediately aboard transports, and [illegible] to different places on the river, mostly, I am informed by those who had them in charge on the expedition, they were destined to Jeff. Davis' plantation, where they are sheltered and supplied as well as may be by the Government. Yet they are dying from ten to twenty a day, and need what it is almost impossible for Government to supply them with. The general tendency of a change of their habits to the army rations and exposure to scorbutic disease, makes it important that some measures be immediately taken to supply them with vegetables. There is no reason why they should be left to [illegible] although there seems to be but little [illegible] exhibited by many officers in the [illegible] who talk as if their extinction was more to be desired than otherwise. The extreme scarcity and high prices of provisions, [illegible] matter of certainty, that a great many will die of starvation, especially exposed as they are to the [illegible] of guerillas who carry off in many [illegible] their supplies, limited as they are. The general feeling of insecurity of plantations has prevented them from getting employment. The rebel raids to Skipwith's Landing, and Goodrich's Landing, has shown the [illegible] mules and plantation supplies, [illegible] a mounted force occupies these [illegible] the gunboats themselves offered [illegible] protection to these nightly rebel [illegible] composed of expert Texan outlaws [illegible] for the sake of plunder, all parties [illegible] very many Northern men have already [illegible]. Many more are anxious to do so, provided the Government will afford [illegible], and are awaiting both action in [illegible] and the arrival of supplies [illegible]. They feel much alarmed [illegible], yet are promised that [illegible] at Vicksburg, by Thursday [illegible] from Washington, giving them [illegible] and the marine corps [illegible] purpose. There is said to be [illegible] persons in Vicksburg [illegible] in cotton buying, who have to get [illegible] county they operate in. [illegible] from the gunboats is most [illegible] cotton is expected [illegible] speculators abound [illegible] conversation [illegible] residents of the [illegible] business to [illegible] at all points where such operations are carried on; and they will not work their own without security from the government, and of protection from all parties whatever.

A great proportion of the Union feeling of Southerners is mercenary, and they are loyal for what they can make on government contracts. It is extremely perplexing to those who have transportation on board of steamboats chartered by the day, which make slow time, and set tables at high prices, for officers, which are far excelled by common soldiers' rations, as may be well attested by the officers of the 13th Iowa veterans, who I cannot fail to compliment as a most gentlemanly and well behaved regiment. How much the noble and dignified interest of Col. Shanes' wife has to do with the family feeling, the soldier's letters to their friends I will leave to attest, having been in camp with them since last fall. The regiment is on a furlough of thirty days. An expedition is on board of transports going up Red river for thirty days, after which another expedition of magnitude and importance is expected. The late proclamation of the President has brought many of the citizens of Vicksburg back to the lines anxious to take the oath of allegiance and get possession of their property, now occupied by army officers and their families, by boarding-house keepers and contrabands. The matter at best will be very much mixed, as personal property and furniture has been disposed of or changed about, and in many instances transported, by official dignitaries, as well as changed houses, by the remaining citizens themselves, before the officers occupied them. Vicksburg is full of negroes to overflowing. The Prentice House is occupied as a hospital for them; it is undergoing repairs, and is commodious and well kept. Dr. D. O. McCord is Medical Director for the freedman and his office in this building. Colonel Eaton has the general supervision of the contrabands, and schools are established here and at various points where they are congregated, where teachers are directed by him from various commissions. Teachers who have been engaged in this work give very encouraging reports of the results of their labor, but suffer much embarrassment from the transition state of affairs where the children are so often changed from one point to another. Here is an almost unlimited field for the various missionary operations, but the first great want is food and clothing, until they can get in a condition to help themselves, and find employment or raise something to subsist upon. The Northwestern Freedman's Aid Commission is a new organization for this purpose, and has just commenced its operations, sending teachers and provisions to the freedmen through their agent, Mr. Joel Burlingame, the father of Hon. Anson Burlingame of Massachusetts, who left Vicksburg with his company for Natchez this week. The office of the Commission is at 86 Washington street, Chicago.

J. D. STILLMAN, M. D.,
A. A. Surg., U. S. A., at Columbus, Ky.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES

[Correspondence New York Times.]

PARIS, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

The French Government, tired of the annoyances caused by the presence of Confederate ships in French ports, has announced as its law of action, the same regulations as those published two or three months ago by the English Government. These new regulations are more stringent than the original neutrality proclamation, and tend to diminish and simplify the contestations between the two Governments. Among other things specified in these regulations, are two, to the effect that no vessel of either of the belligerents can remain in port more than twenty-four hours, unless by stress of weather or for necessary repairs, and that no vessel can return to a French port, after leaving it, in a less time than three months. These rules the French Government hope will lessen the inducement for making of its ports a harbor of refuge on all occasions.

The Rappahannock has furnished a fruitful example of the nature of the annoyances these vessels are liable to provoke. In the first place, her Commander, Captain Campbell, declares that she broke some part of her machinery at sea, and drifted or was blown into Calais, which circumstance gives her the benefit of the stress of weather clause, and the contrary cannot be proved.

But evidence has been obtained, from England, that when the vessel escaped from Sheerness she was not in a fit condition to go to sea, as for example, among other things, that the masts were not stayed, and upon this very strong point it is urged that the French Government ought not to allow her to leave port as a Confederate vessel. Again, it was objected by the American Minister, that the packages sent to the vessel from England ought not to be permitted to go on board; but this objection was overruled by the French Government, on the ground that a part of the material in the packages was for the repair of the real or pretended accident to the machinery of the ship, and the rest insignificant and more or less superfluous articles for the furnishing of the cabin and kitchen. And again, a serious discussion has arisen in regard to the crew of the vessel, and into which the English Government has been drawn. Several crews, surreptitiously recruited in England by Confederate agents, have deserted, after arriving at Calais and learning the true situation of affairs, and Captain Campbell applies to the police authorities of the town to aid him in preventing these desertions. This circumstance brought Lord Cowley, the English Ambassador at Paris, into the affair, so that the fight has now become a triangular one and bids fair also to become an interesting one. Calais, it will be understood, offers great advantages for desertion, since it is the port from which the English mail boats start twice a day to cross the channel, and a sailor once on board of one of these vessels is safe. For this reason, and to put a stop to a discussion which was annoying and irritating to all parties, the commander of the Rappahannock asked the privilege of transferring his vessel to Cherbourg or Brest, from which ports there is no ready way of escape to England; but as the matter of desertion was no business of the French Government, the request was very naturally refused. At present the number of sailors on board the vessel can hardly exceed half a dozen.

The American Minister at Paris has collected enough evidence in regard to the Rappahannock, to satisfy him that this vessel, if allowed to go to sea, ought, by every fair construction of international law, to stand in the same relation to the French Government as the Alabama and Florida do to the English Government, and he has therefore given written notice to the French Government that it will be held responsible for all the damage she may do to American commerce.

This official notice of the American Minister at once gave an increased gravity to the affair, and the Emperor, whose attention had been specially called to the subject, assured the American Minister, in a lengthy conversation, that the international law, whatever it should prove to be, should be stringently executed. His Majesty, in fact, could promise no less than this; for since he sets himself up as an arbitrator in the world's affairs, he could not allow to go upon the record a precedent which would prove so prolific of trouble in the future as this one certainly would.

Thus, at the present moment, the prospect is that the Rappahannock will not be allowed to go to sea. But I have already made this statement, and the contrary statement that she would be allowed to go out, and these opposite statements were true at the time of making them, for the chances have varied according to the evidences brought to light. At present, as I have said, the prospect is that the vessel will be retained; but international law is not construed in all countries alike, and the law counsellors of the French government may find some technicality we have not yet dreamed of across the Atlantic.

I believe I have not yet said that the Rappahannock is expected to meet at sea, if she gets out, a British vessel containing the armament necessary to complete her as a first class privateer, and thus we will have another example of the new code set up by the rebels; that of imparting to vessels their nationality and distinctive character on the high sea instead of in port, as heretofore.

From Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 18.—Governor Brough received a dispatch from the War Department this evening, informing him that from February 1st to February 29th, the State of Ohio has been credited with 10,367 volunteers for three years' service, and also with 667 enlistments in the regular army, from September 2d up to date, so far as reported. Veteran re-enlistments are not included in the foregoing. The records in the Executive Department show that the number of veterans reported up to this date is 14,000. This leaves the State 5,000 short on the call for 500,000 men. In other words, we now have to raise about 28,000 men by the 15th of April, either by volunteering or drafting. It is probable that this will be reduced to 25,000 by veteran re-enlistments, but the public ought not even to calculate on that result, but resolve to fill this last quota at once.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—The *Journal*, editorially says of the conspiracy in Kentucky to turn the State over to the Confederates, "We doubt not that there is some foundation for the rumor;" but it bases its opinion upon the fact that many rebels in Kentucky are intensely and passionately anxious for the triumph of rebellion within her limits. It advises, however, the withstanding of the invading hosts at or beyond our borders as the best means of keeping rebel sympathizers quiet within the State.

Dr. J. B. Flint, Professor of Surgery in the Louisville University of Medicine, a native of Cohasset, Mass., died this morning of apoplexy.

From Europe.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool the 5th and Queenstown the 7th, arrived this morning.

A Copenhagen dispatch, dated on the night of the 5th, says the Austrians have arrived before Duppel, and an attack on that place is shortly expected; also that those districts of Schleswig, not occupied by Austria and Prussia troops, have elected members of the Danish Rigsraad.

From Mobile.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Mobile papers of the 9th of March say: "The Union forces attempted to land on Dauphin Island, thinking it unoccupied; but happening to catch sight of the Confederate soldiers concealed and waiting to receive them, they hastily retired, afterwards furiously shelling the woods." They also say Union picket boats are reconnoitering with impunity to the foot of Fort Gaines wharf.

The Springfield Disaster.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 19.—Eight persons have already died from the effects of the injuries they received in the recent cartridge manufactory explosion.

From New York.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The banks have generally advanced the rate of interest to 7 per cent., but on the street loans were made at 5 and 6.

The 25th Ohio regiment (1,140 men) arrived to-day *en route* to South Carolina.

From Ohio.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—Dispatches from Columbus say all the veteran regiments in Ohio, belonging to the Department of the South, have been ordered to the army of the Potomac.

Under the last call for troops, Ohio is short 28,000.

A Voice from North Carolina.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Henderson (N. C.) Times states that nine-tenths of the people of that county have signed a petition to Governor Vance asking him to call a State Convention.

New York Canal Enlargement.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Canal Board have adopted a report in favor of enlarging the Erie and Oswego Canal. The plan is to widen these canals and enlarge the locks so as to admit larger vessels.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON—IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

Bold Reconnoissances of Our Fleet off Mobile.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE TO BE-REASSERTED IN THE CASE OF MEXICO.

Gen. Grant Expected at Washington on Tuesday.

REPORTED MOVEMENT OF LEE UPON WASHINGTON OR MARYLAND.

Great Activity in the Potomac Army—Skirmishing Along the Lines.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN LOUISIANA.

From East Tennessee—The Rebels in Strong Force at Bull's Gap.

MORE ABOUT THE KENTUCKY CONSPIRACY.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Congressional and Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1864.

General Meade publishes in general orders the following:

So much of general orders No. 376 of 1863, as orders assignment of men not re-enlisting as veteran volunteers to duty in other companies and regiments until the expiration of their term of service is revoked, and all enlisted men assigned or transferred to other companies or regiments under this provision will be returned to their original company or regiment at once if in the field, or in case the regiment is on furlough, as soon as it returns.

ED. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Gen. David Birney was confirmed as Major General yesterday. A single objection postponed Gen. Humphrey's nomination.

Circulars will be sent to the National Banks designated as agents for the negotiation of the ten-forty loan. Subscriptions will be opened about the first of April.

Gen. Grant is expected to arrive here Tuesday morning.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Hereafter deserters from the rebel army coming within our lines are not to be committed to prison if they prove to be *bona fide* deserters, but will be dismissed upon taking the oath of allegiance and furnished with transportation North or employment on the various fortifications. Within a few weeks past some 300 or 400 have been released from the Old Capitol Prison and sent to Philadelphia and New York.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A special to the *Commercial Advertiser* says: Gen. Grant is expected on Wednesday next, accompanied by his wife, who will remain in Washington.

Rumors reach here of a threatened rebel demonstration on Norfolk, but not much credence is given them. Our forces are well prepared.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The *Star* says: It is understood that the rebel authorities have signified their intention to give up the remains of Col. Dahlgren, and it is expected that they will shortly arrive at Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A special to the N. Y. *Evening Post* says: The Naval Committee of the House has taken nearly 900 pages of testimony in its investigations of the affairs of the Navy Department. There is not a particle of evidence yet produced to show that the Department has been mismanaged. Mr. Quintard, of the Morgan Iron Works, testified before the Committee that that establishment has lost $150,000 by its contracts for iron work for the Government.

Gen. Meredith left for St. Louis to-night, where he is ordered.

The House Naval Committee have submitted the question of selecting a site for a Navy-Yard at some point on the Ohio River, to Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, and Gen. Moorhead, of Penn., who are to examine into the matter and report at an early day.

Sec'y Chase has been called on by a large number of members and others, urging the claims of their particular friends as agents to be employed under the gold bill. It is understood that the Secretary does not intend to make any such appointment. The matter will probably be left to the Assistant Treasurer of New York.

The Washington special to the New York *Times* says: The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, it is said, will shortly report a series of resolves in reference to the Mexican question, taking strong ground in favor of the Monroe doctrine.

The *Herald's* special says: The Secretary of the Treasury will not employ any agents to carry into effect the powers conferred on him by the gold bill. It is not expected that any action will be had under it for several days.

The majority for the Gold bill was unexpectedly large. The sense of relief in the House upon the passage of the measure was general and almost congratulatory. This token of a heretofore concealed approval of the principles of the bill on the part of many who opposed it or threatened to oppose it, was not unobserved. Experienced business men in the House, immediately on the passage of the act predicted that under its provisions gold would slowly go down to 140. The mode of selling it by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is said, will be to let Mr. Cisco daily supply merchants with certificates or coin at the market rates, whatever they are, and occasionally, as necessary, to throw into the market a quantity of coin, the object in both cases being to prevent the absorption of gold into the Treasury over and beyond its requirements.

This steady stream of released coin flowing into Wall street is looked upon to sink its price beyond the power of speculation to hold it up.

The Committee on Elections will report adversely on the claims of Messrs. Loan, McClurg, and King, all from Missouri. Mr. Knox will get Mr. Blair's seat, as we have telegraphed.

In the cases of Messrs. Loan and McClurg the Committee were equally divided. The casting vote of the Chairman decided against them, upon the ground that their election was void, for being under military control. Mr. King's case will be referred back to the people by the report, inasmuch as it is in proof that he interfered in his official capacity in the election. A minority report will be submitted in favor of Messrs. Loan and McClurg. It is thought they will be able to convince a majority in the House of the lawfulness of their election.

The number of National Banks, up to to-day, is three hundred and ten. The Bank of Commerce, of New York, is among the latest applications. A number of the branches of the State Bank of Ohio, are also proposing to reorganize under the national law.

FROM CAIRO.

Veterans Coming Home—Interesting from Texas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 19, 1864.

Memphis papers of the 17th are received. They contain no news.

The cotton market is dull at 60c for good middling.

The 11th Wisconsin, Col. Harris, numbering 500 men, and the 20th Illinois, Col. Bradley, numbering 400, arrived here this morning on the Empire City, en route for home. It is needless to say they have reënlisted as veteran corps. The 7th Illinois, Col. Black, came up to-day on the Hope, and as there was no transportation by railroad from this place, proceeded to St. Louis by boat. The 6th Michigan heavy artillery, Col. Bacon, came up on the Metropolitan.

Late advices from Texas indicate that active operations are already in progress in that quarter. A vigorous campaign against the rebels west of the Mississippi may be expected.

An order has been issued by Gen. Hurlbut, relieving Gen. Reid of the command of this district. Gen. Brayman is his successor.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Capture of a Rebel Wagon Train.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, March 19, 1864.

Gen. Fisk has received a dispatch from Colonel Rogers, at Cape Girardeau, stating that the 2d Missouri State militia, on Wednesday, captured five wagon loads of miscellaneous goods, including arms and ammunition for the rebels. The capture took place near Smithville, Ark.

Col. Alexander has advices from Brigadier Gen. Sanborn, commanding at Springfield, Mo., to the effect that he has deposed, and placed under arrest, W. F. Bodenhamer, the Provost Marshal for the 4th enrollment district. Gen. S. made the arrest by order of the Secretary of War, and paroled the prisoner to the limits of Springfield. Charges and specifications will be made out against him and forwarded as early as practicable. The causes of his removal and his arrest are not yet known, but are believed to be based upon alleged fraudulent returns in his accounts.

FROM MADISON.

Legislative and Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, March 19, 1864.

In the Senate, bills were introduced to amend the charter of the Wisconsin Telegraph Company. Several local bills were passed. Considerable time was spent under a call from the Senate, while a motion was pending, to reconsider the vote by which the bill providing for bridging the Mississippi was ordered to a third reading. Without coming to a vote on the question, the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly, stoppage of the pay of Mr. Fussenich during his absence in Europe, was adopted. Resolutions memorializing Congress for a disposition of the State Agricultural College lands, were laid on the table, by a vote of 38 to 31. A resolution memorializing Congress for the passage of a law concerning nominal invoices, was laid on the table. Bills were introduced relative to the sale of lands for unpaid taxes.

The 17th Irish veterans marched up town this morning, and were saluted on their march by the firing of seventeen guns and the ringing of bells. The regiment was formally received.

The 13th Wisconsin veterans, 700 strong, are expected to arrive here to-morrow, and the 11th Wisconsin veteran regiment, about 300 strong, will arrive here on Monday.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Military Changes—Arrival of Troops.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, March 19, 1864.

The 7th Illinois cavalry, having re-enlisted, will arrive in this State in a few days. This is but the advance guard of the brigade to which it belongs. It will be followed in a few days by the 6th and 7th Illinois and 2d Iowa cavalry regiments, and detachments of the 2d and 3d Illinois cavalry. This brigade is part of Gen. Grierson's cavalry division.

The 11th Illinois cavalry of veteran volunteers, recently arrived at Camp Butler, will have a public dinner and reception on Monday next.

The engineers on the Great Western Railroad, who assisted in the strike, were paid off yesterday and others put in their places.

Battery I, 2d Artillery Mississippi Brigade, and the 81st Illinois infantry, will be paid off and mustered in to-day, and start for the field.

Forty-four recruits arrived yesterday.

SPRINGFIELD, March 19, 1864.

The following has been received at this office:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, RIO GRANDE,
BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 12, 1864.

To Gov. Yates, Springfield, Ill.:

The 9th Illinois infantry, Col. Charles Black, commanding, have re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, and are now on their way home. They have done yeoman's service for the cause, and have proved gallant representatives of your and their State. I desire to call your attention to them, trusting they will receive such a welcome home as they deserve.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
F. J. HERRON, Maj. General.

The regiment will reach Chicago Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Rebels in Force at Bull's Gap.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, March 18.

All rumors to the effect that a considerable part of the Rebel army has left Tennessee, are false. They are at Bull's Gap in large force, probably 20,000. The reports that they had gone on with most of their artillery and wagons by railroad, and that they were mounting on all their draft horses, and every other kind available, are confirmed. The general belief among citizens is that they will make a sudden movement in Kentucky. The fortifications at this point are being made very strong.

FROM LACROSSE.

Cold Weather—The Mississippi River Closing up Again.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LACROSSE, March 19.

The thermometer is several degrees below Zero here to-day, and the River full of sharp new ice. The ferry boat crosses with difficulty, and no other boats are likely to run for a few days. The Clara Hines, which started up yesterday, is stuck on the bar below the Wabashaw. The river has closed again at Hastings.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Reported Rebel Advance—Great Activity in the Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, March 19.—To-day's Philadelphia dispatch from Culpepper Court House says the signal officers on Cedar Mountain reported yesterday, that the rebels who have been in camp across the Rapidan all winter, broke up their encampment and set fire to their huts, marching off in the direction of the Shenandoah Valley.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The *Star* says: From parties who arrived here from the front to-day, we learn that a rebel advance was anticipated yesterday, and marching orders were issued to nearly all our commands. However, after all had been packed, and all was in readiness for a move, the order was countermanded, and things have settled down to the usual order.

Firing was heard all along our line yesterday, but it is supposed to be merely artillery practice. This morning, however, firing was heard in the direction of Dumfries, and it sounded as though some skirmishing was going on there.

The enemy has strengthened his pickets along the Rapidan, and also erected new, and made more formidable his works opposite the several fords.

The story of a conspiracy in Kentucky is discredited among prominent Western Congressmen.

General Custar, who was thrown from a carriage last Tuesday and very severely injured, is considerably better.

The *World's* special says:

Mr. Clement C. Barley, of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day, bearing a rumor that the rebels intend another invasion of Maryland. His statements are entitled to some credence from the fact that he made the earliest announcement of Lee's intended invasion of Maryland last June. Some facts in partial corroboration of this report are known here. It is believed the enemy is burning to avenge the foray of General Kilpatrick, and that while Gen. Grant is preparing for the capture of Richmond, Lee will execute one of his boldest movements, abandon his communications with the rebel capital, and make a dash for Washington or for the rear of the army of the Potomac.

Two of our soldiers were captured yesterday near Munson's Hill, showing that the rebel scouts are within our lines, and active preparations for the defence of the forts around Washington, indicate that the military authorities are apprehensive of a foray, at least, if not for a movement of the main body of Lee's army toward the National Capital.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Highly Important Military Movements.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The steamer George Washington arrived to-day, from New Orleans the 12th. Five day's later news from the North had reached New Orleans via Little Rock, Ark., where the telegraph now extends.

Cotton was more animated on the 11th: 73½c for middlings. Sugar and molasses unchanged. Gold 65@66c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—There is considerable stir and activity in military matters here. Gen. Banks is on the eve of his departure for Western Louisiana. His objective point is probably Alexandria. A fleet of Admiral Porter's gunboats had already started for that place. It is expected that rather formidable works of defence will be encountered by the iron-clads, one of which is the newly launched Ozark, between the mouth of the Red river and Alexandria.

Gen. Lee's cavalry left this city about a week ago. Their destination is supposed to be westward.

Madisonville, a small town on Lake Ponchetrain opposite New Orleans, has been evacuated. It was occupied by our forces under Grover, on the 18th of January, and extensive fortifications thrown up on the land side. These works were left intact but add nothing to the strength of the place for the rebels, as it is easily approached by water. The object sought in occupying the place was to open communication with Baton Rouge. Gen. Grover's whole force has been ordered to concentrate at the latter place. It is believed that some sort of an understanding has been entered into, between Generals Banks and Steele by which western Louisiana and southern Arkansas are to be cleared of rebel troops.

An order has just been issued by Gen. Banks to hold an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention on the 28th. The Convention meets in New Orleans on the 6th of April. There are to be one hundred and fifty delegates chosen on a white basis as per census 1860. New Orleans will have sixty-three members.

A PRETTY REBEL PLOT.

President Lincoln to be Kidnapped.

NEW YORK, March 19.—A Washington letter to the *Tribune* gives the following account of a plan submitted by Col. Margrave to the rebel War Department in November: One hundred and fifty picked men were to go secretly North and take quarters in Washington, Georgetown, Baltimore and Alexandria, so as to be in a position to communicate daily with each other, and upon a day fixed by their leader, were to assemble in Washington for the purpose of making the seizure. The President, it is claimed, could be easily seized at a quiet hour at the White House or in going to or returning from church, or on some other favorable occasion and thrust into a carriage and driven off. The carriage was to be joined a few miles out of the city by twenty-five or thirty armed men on horseback. It was proposed to drive to Indian Point, about 25 miles south of Washington, on the Potomac, two or three relays of fleet horses being stationed on the way, where a boat was to be in waiting to cross the river and land the captive a few miles south of Occoquan, when it would be an easy matter for his captors to work their way with him through the woods, by night, into the rebel lines. To prevent pursuit, every bridge between Washington and—

[Here the lines failed.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1864.
HOUSE.

The House was to-day devoted to speech making.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Ill., spoke of reconstruction, saying: "Liberty is the corner stone and Abraham Lincoln the architect."

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, advocated an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that slavery being incompatible with republican government, is abolished throughout the United States. He argued that they were bound to destroy slavery in order to establish domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to all men subject to our laws. He concluded by saying that liberty must be established on the tomb of slavery.

Mr. WILDER, of Kansas, made a speech in favor of conducting the war as if against a foreign nation. Adjourned.

From North Carolina.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The steamer Ellen Terry, from Newbern, N. C., March 16th, has arrived. Two of our prisoners were frozen to death on the way from Richmond to Americus, Ga. Thirty-one escaped from the cars.

The hanging of fifty-one Union soldiers at Kingston, and the reported hanging of several companies of the 2d North Carolina regiment (white), has

Rev. Dr. Bellows Going to California.

The trustees of All Souls' Church held a meeting last Saturday, at which they decided to give Rev. Dr. Bellows a leave of absence of six months, supplying the pulpit while he is away. Dr. Bellows intends to visit California, chiefly on business connected with the Sanitary Commission. The death of the Rev. T. Starr King, who was deeply interested in the work, renders it necessary for some responsible person connected with the Commission to visit California on its behalf.—*N. Y. Evening Post, March 15.*

The Chesapeake Coming Home.

HALIFAX, March 19.—The United States revenue cutter Miami left at 9 A. M. for Portland with the Chesapeake.

THE VERY LATEST.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Military and Congressional.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1864.

General Sherman's official report of the movements of the 15th army corps last fall from Vicksburg to Memphis, and from Memphis to Chattanooga; its participation in the battle of Chattanooga, and subsequent march to the relief of Knoxville, will be immediately given to the public printer.

It is a remarkable account of this remarkable movement of the war, written in Gen. Sherman's original independent style. It discloses the fact that by an order of Gen. Halleck he was instructed to repair the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and drew his supplies over it as he moved from the west to the east. This difficult undertaking greatly stayed his movements, and was abandoned on the 27th of October by order of Gen. Grant.

Of the alleged check of the 15th corps in the battle of Chattanooga, Gen. Sherman says:

The movement seen from Chattanooga, five miles off, gave rise to the report which even Gen. Meigs repeated, that we were repulsed on the left. It is not so. The real attacking columns of Gen. Corse, Col. Loomis, and Gen. Smith were not repulsed. They engaged in a close struggle all day, persistently, stubbornly and well.

Then the two brigades of Gen. John E. Smith fell back as described, and the enemy made a show of pursuit, but were caught in the flank by the well directed fire of our brigade on the wooded crest, and hastily sought his cover behind the hill. Thus matters stood about 3 o'clock p. m. The day was bright and clear, and the amphitheatre of Chattanooga lay in beauty at our feet. I had watched for the attack of Gen. Thomas early in the day.

Column after column of the enemy were streaming towards me. Gun after gun poured its concentric shot on us from every hill and spur that gave a view of any part of the ground held by us.

It was not until night closed that I knew that the troops in Chattanooga had swept across Mission Ridge and broken the enemy's center.

In summing up what the 15th corps did during the period of incessant battle from the 22d of September to the middle of December, General Sherman says:

It will thus appear that we have been constantly in motion since our departure from the Big Black until the present movement. I have been unable to receive from subordinate commanders the usual full and steady reports of events, and have therefore been compelled to make up this report from my own personal memory; but as soon as possible subordinate reports will be received and duly forwarded.

In reviewing the past I must do justice to my command for patience, cheerfulness and courage which officers and men displayed throughout, in battle, on the march and in camp, for long periods without regular rations.

He pays high compliment to Gen. W. F. Smith for his ability in the command of engineering operations around Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Thirty-two vessels are now ready for sea, but are waiting for crews. The transfer of sailors from the army will, it is supposed, supply the demand.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has instructed its chairman to report, with a recommendation that it pass, Representative Wilson's joint resolution proposing to the several State Legislatures an amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery as incompatible with a republican government.

All is quiet in the Shenandoah Valley. The latest information from the Kanawha Valley does not confirm the rumor that the enemy's force is marching on Barbourville. There is no possible indication that the enemy contemplates an extensive raid in the Kanawha region; still the truth is, the enemy are preparing, in the neighborhood of New River, for an as yet unknown movement.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Ex-Representative Kellogg of Illinois, it is reported, is to be the Governor of the new territory of Montana. There seems to be no doubt that the Senate will pass the House bill providing for its organization. The applicants for other offices are numerous. Letters from Europe report that all kinds of letters of nobility are to be confered by Maximillian on all secessionists who in large numbers attend him from Paris to Mexico. Dr. Gwinn is to be a Duke.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 20, 1864.

By the arrival of the steamer G. W. Graham, we have Memphis dates of the 18th.

Cotton is still falling. Quotations are 60 cents for good middling. The Graham brought up 240 bales for St. Louis.

The small-pox is still raging with unabated violence.

From the Memphis *Bulletin* we learn that a meeting of the City Council had been ordered by Gen. Hurlbut, at which the General had exhorted the authorities to exercise renewed vigilance against the increase of robbery, garroting and other crimes; also, to use greater care in respect to cleanliness.

Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut and a portion of his staff, arrived on the Graham, and left on the noon train for his home in Belvidere. We understand that family afflictions have called him home thus suddenly.

The 23d and 53d regiments Indiana volunteers came up on the steamer Fairchilds.

Eighty-four prisoners, one Major, one Captain and two Lieutenants came up from Vicksburg by same boat, on their way North.

The weekly report of hospitals at this post exhibits the following result: Number admitted, 42; returned to duty 5; died 3; the names of latter are Frederick Hansbury, 11th Wisconsin, Harrison A. Blenyan, 13th Iowa and Andrew Shoenker, 42d Ohio.

The steamer Fanny from St. Louis bound for Vicksburg, ran against a snag on the night of the 15th, and sank. The accident happened at Feury towhead 120 miles above Vicksburg. Passengers and considerable of the freight was saved.

The Fanny had recently been fitted up at great expense.

The following is a statement of the amount of funds received at this post for aid of white refugees, in accordance with an order from General Reid: Total amount received from all sources, $14,069; expenditures, $12,574; whole number assisted to funds, 7,943. Nearly that number have been aided in rations, clothing and transportation.

The 9th Illinois cavalry arrived this afternoon on the steamer White Cloud, and will proceed home by way of St. Louis. It numbers 400 men, under command of Lieut. Col. H. B. Burgess.]

CAIRO, March 20—Memphis dates to the 17th are received, but they contain no matters of interest.

Brig. Gen. Brayman arrived here to-day, and assumed command of the district of Cairo, vice Brig. Gen. Reid relieved.

Brig. Gen. Hatch arrived from Memphis this morning.

The 20th Illinois and 11th Wisconsin veterans arrived this morning *en route* for home.

The 20th Ohio and 125th Ind. veterans passed up for Cincinnati.

There was a general depression in the Memphis cotton market on the 16th, with a further decline of about 2c per pound on all qualities. There were no transactions worthy of note. Good middling at 59@60c; fair do. 55c.

The steamer Iago had arrived with 128 bales of cotton.

The steamer Hope arrived this evening from New Orleans having on board the 37th Illinois veterans *en route* for home, and a cargo of sugar and molasses, and twenty-two bales of cotton.

The Metropolitan from below brought up the 6th Michigan heavy artillery (from Port Hudson) veterans on furlough.

FROM NEW YORK.

Movements in the Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The statement that the Government has seized or threatened to seize certain locomotive shops at the North, is unfounded. We learn that the locomotive manufacturers have responded promptly to the request of the authorities for a large supply of these invaluable articles.

The *Times* Washington special says the excitement about a threatened raid by Stuart has subsided.

A detachment of the enemy crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg on Wednesday night, and the following day Col. Ryan of the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry captured 20 of them.

On Friday morning a detachment of the enemy crossed at Morton's Ford and drove in the 7th Michigan pickets, but were subsequently repulsed and forced to recross the river.

The two corps discharged all their pieces Saturday forenoon. Perhaps this may account for the report of firing heard at Dumfries.

There are other indications of rebel demonstrations, not proper to write at this time.

Stuart is massing cavalry at Charlottesville, where he has three brigades; he also has two at Fredericksburg.

The report that the enemy had effected a crossing at Raccoon Ford is not correct.

The 1st Michigan veteran cavalry, 1,200 strong, went to the front Saturday.

Twelve deserters from the 10th Louisiana have arrived within our lines within three days. They had got hold of the President's proclamation, distributed on Kilpatrick's raid.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The War in Gen. Banks' Department.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The *Herald's* New Orleans letter of the 17th says that Col. Tenis, with the 2d Maryland cavalry arrived yesterday from Madisonville. They had scouted from Madisonville nearly all the country between the Tangipaho and Pearl Rivers. The 9th and 10th battalions of Louisiana cavalry were driven from the Chappapela river, and a number of them were captured.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—Hughes, Ferguson and Short are on this side of the Cumberland river with 300 rebels. On the morning of the 16th they attacked one of Gen. Hobson's camps near Bennet's Ferry, whence the rebels were driven with a loss of four killed and several wounded. Next day near Selina Gen. Hobson's cavalry attacked the rebels under Col. Hamilton, killing and wounding several and capturing Col. Hamilton. Gen. Hobson has nearly broken up all guerilla bands along the Cumberland river, many whereof are daily surrendering themselves.

From West Virginia.

NEW YORK, March 20.

The *Herald's* West Virginia dispatch of the 19th, says some bloodhounds with which they had been hunting conscripts and thirty negroes, were captured by the rebels from a plantation near Fort Pike, and were retaken on the 9th.

There was not an armed rebel within sixty miles of Madisonville, except, possibly, a few stragglers.

A number of rebel soldiers, paroled at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, who are endeavoring to avoid conscription, were brought in.

Large quantities of cotton were discovered in the country through which our forces traversed, but could not be removed for lack of transportation. The sentiment of the people was unmistakably Union. A portion of the 2d Maryland conscripts, numbering 400, formerly rebel soldiers from Fort Delaware, who took the oath of allegiance, have enlisted. There have been no desertions from it in the face of the enemy. The cavalry marched 80 miles, before returning here by steamer from Madisonville.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, March 20, 1864.

The railroad is completed to Ringgold. The train passed down to-day. A number of prominent officers visited the front and found all quiet. Eighty rebel cavalry made a dash over Taylor's Ridge yesterday and carried off Union citizens. No other rebel movements are reported. Mustering officers say large numbers are yet re-enlisting as veterans.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The primary meetings of conventions to elect Delegates to the Union State Convention on the twenty-fourth, have been held this week in most counties. The only question at issue is, shall State Conventions send delegates to the Baltimore Convention who are friends or opponents of the nomination of Senator Conness. Both the Conness and anti-Conness factions profess to favor the nomination of President Lincoln.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—Lieut. Gen. Grant and staff arrived here this morning and left to-night for Washington.

Major Gen. Sherman also arrived this morning.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—Gen. Grant passed through here to-night, en route for Washington, and Gen. Sherman en route for Cincinnati.

Destructive Fire.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 20.—The foundry and machine shop of McKinny & Gray of this city was entirely consumed by fire this afternoon. Nothing was saved but the books and a few patterns. Loss between ten and twelve thousand dollars. No insurance.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, March 19, 1864.

WHISKY—Good demand and the market is firmer at 97c.

PROVISIONS—General features of the market remain about as last reported. Mess pork dull and city could have been bought to-day at $22.00@22.25—the latter for choice brands but very little inquiry. Country held at $20.00@20.50. The stock of old mess is nearly exhausted and quotations are nominal. Bulk shoulders in fair demand at 9@9½c for light to extra heavy, with but few offering; 25,000 lbs sold at 9c on the spot, and 6,000 pcs to arrive at the same figure. Sides in good demand at 9@9½c for light to extra heavy rib, and 10@10½c for clear plain. Hams held at 14c canvassed and packed, with buyers at 13½c; sugar cured hams in good request at 15¼@15½c for the best. Lard dull and lower. Prime country and city offered at 12¾@13c, without buyers.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, March 19.

TOBACCO—In the main the market is unchanged though lower grades of lugs are lower. Sales comprise 3 hhds scraps at $1.60@3.15; 30 do green lugs at $4.90@6.32; do factory do $6.10@8.50; do planters lugs $8.70@9.20; 17 do common shipping leaf, $10.00@13.00; 7 do medium do, $15.50@17.00; 7 do medium manufacturing do, $18.00@22.00; 2 do good do, $26.75@28.50; 1 do fine do, $37.25. Bids on 19 hhds were rejected. 27 boxes sold at $2.00@3.10.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Sales of 15 casks shoulders at 9½c; 20 do shoulders and clear sides at 9½c for shoulders and 11¾c for sides. Lard and Grease—Sales of 31 tierces steam lard at 11c; 40 do white grease at 10c; 6 do inferior white at 9½c.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, March 19, 1864.

FLOUR—Steady, quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat easier. Receipts of 20,000 bu. Sales: 77,000 No 1 spring at $1.15½@1.15¾; 5,000 bu at buyers option all the month, at $1.16. Oats quiet and unchanged. Sales: 1,200 bu in store at 60c. Corn steady. Sales: 400 bu new shelled, on track, at 78c. Barley dull and lower. Sales: 50 bu prime, delivered, at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.23; 300 bu do at $1.20. Seeds dull. Sales: 200 bu prime Timothy at $3.25.

PROVISIONS—Dressed Hogs; Sales: 8 heavy at $8.50.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., March 19, 1864—1 p. m.

Canal frozen over solid—river ditto, as far as can be seen.

New York Market—March 19.

WHISKY—Without important change. Western, 91½@92c. In addition to the above 250 brls were reported sold at 93½c, which is an extreme.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and nominally unchanged. Corn—Dull and declining. Shipping mixed Western, $1.30; New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern Yellow, $1.25@1.28. Oats—Dull and declining. Western, 89½c.

WOOL—Dull and scarcely so firm.

SUGAR—Steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull. Crude, 31½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and scarcely so firm; $23.00 for mess; $21.50@22.00 for old do; $23.12@23.50 for new do, closing at inside price; $15.12½@20.25 for old and new prime; $21.50@23.25 for prime mess, $21.75@22.50 for thin mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Bacon sides in fair demand at 11¾c for Western and Cumberland cut; 11½@11¾c for do short ribbed; 13½@14c for do long cut hams. Lard dull at 12½@13¾c, including small parcel very choice at 13¾c, extreme.

MONEY MARKET—Money easy, and in fair demand. Sterling Exchange lower and dull at 176¼. Gold dull and lower, opening at 162½, declining to 161¾, and closing dull at 161¾. The steamer City of New York carried out today $787,000 in specie. Government stocks firm: United States Sixes, 1881, 112; 5-20 coupon 109@110, and 7-30's 111@111¾.

STOCKS—Stocks irregular. At Second Board Erie, 118¾; do preferred, 119; Hudson, 157¾; Harlem, 157½; Reading, 141¾; Pacific Mail, 232; New York Central, 140; Michigan Central, 141¾; Michigan Southern, 117; Illinois Central Scrip, 131¾; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 124¾; Toledo & Wabash, 69½; do preferred, 89½; Galena & Chicago, 121½; Rock Island, 129½; Chicago Burlington & Quincy, 119; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, 131¾; Alton & Terre Haute, 66½; Chicago & Milwaukee 95¾.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC.—There will be a special Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., at Masonic Temple this (MONDAY) evening, 21st March, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Work on P. M. and M. E. M. degrees.
mh21 ROBERT ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

CONCORD GRAPEVINES—We can supply superior vines of this invaluable Grape, one, two and three years old, at from 25 cents to $1.00 each; $2.50 to $10.00 per dozen; $12 to $75 per 100; $100 to $500 per 1,000.
Send for catalogue, enclosing stamp.
J. KNOX,
mh21-b35-1tn&w Box 155, Pittsburg, Pa.

EVERITT'S ART GALLERY—Having completed extensive alterations and improvements in this Gallery, it is again open for the reception of its patrons and the public generally. Although the proprietor has been at great expense in refitting his rooms, he is still persistent in his wish to give first class Cartes de Visite at $3 per dozen. Confiding in a continuation of the generous support he has received from his many friends to sustain him in so doing.
Strangers visiting the city will always be welcome and receive polite attention.
WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor.
RAY NEAS, Agent. mh21

CURRANTS.—Much more attention is now paid to the cultivation of this highly valuable fruit than formerly. It is indispensible in every collection of small fruits. We can supply superior plants of the following choice kinds:
CHERRY,
WHITE GRAPE,
VICTORIA,
SHORT BURCH PEA, &c., &c.
Send for catalogue.
J. KNOX,
mh21 b34-3tn&w Box 155, Pittsburg, Pa.

RASPBERRIES.—The demand for this delicious fruit is largely increasing every year. Among the best varieties are:
BRINCKLE'S ORANGE, HORNET,
FRANCONIA, IMPERIAL,
IMPROVED BLACK CAP, LOUCHETTIE,
And JOUET.
Our supply of plants of the above and many other kinds is large and superior.
Send for catalogue.
J. KNOX,
mh21 b33-1tn&w. Box 155, Pittsburg, Pa.

CLARK STREET LOT FOR SALE.
LOT AND BRICK BUILDING
On Clark street, between Madison and Monroe streets, 21 by 125 deep.
Also a number of houses and lots, building lots, river lots, farms and Illinois lands.
SAMUEL A. SARGENT,
Real Estate Agent, No. 4, Metropolitan Block.
mh-21-b31-1t.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
VICTORIA,
THE HEIRESS OF CASTLE CLIFFE,
By COUSIN MAY CARLETON.
ILLUSTRATED BY DARLEY.
Price Fifty Cents, paper covers; 75 cents bound in cloth.
COUSIN MAY has fairly surpassed herself in the composition of "VICTORIA," and, popular as her writings always are, we fancy that "VICTORIA" will make the greatest sensation ever achieved by a female writer. The interest commences with the very first paragraph of the first Chapter, and steadily intensifies through a plot involving the most fascinating varieties of adventure, sentiment, esprit, and dramatic climax.
COUSIN MAY CARLETON'S NOVELS,
SYBIL CAMPBELL; or, THE QUEEN OF THE ISLE,
SILVER STAR; or, The Mystery of Fontelle Hall,
ERMINE; or, THE GYPSEY'S VOW,
Are published uniform in style and price with "VICTORIA." Mailed free of postage on receipt of price
FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher,
No. 24 ANN STREET.
For sale by J. R. WALSH, J. McNALLY & CO.
mh21 b41-1t8.

RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office.
A few lots remaining unsold in the Cochran tract, fronting the Lake Shore Avenue, near Eighteenth street, can be bought for a few days at a decided bargain; prices lower than have been obtained hitherto.
Dwelling on Monterey, near Calumet, with modern improvements, cheap.
Michigan and Wabash avenue residences at prices ranging from $4,000 to $25,000. One at $7,500 near Twelfth street on Michigan avenue.
Prairie and Calumet avenue full depth lots from Sixteenth to Twenty-Third street.
Block 35 (except what is reserved for our own occupancy) is now in the market, the lots having a depth of from 230 to 400 feet, with horse and steam cars close at hand, beautiful view of the Lake and harbor, good sewerage, &c. Houses to be built at uniform distance from the street, so as to leave the lawn with shrubbery already planted, in front.
In the North Division several choice residences on North Lasalle street. Good house on corner of Wendell street $4,500. Lots also fronting south on Ilinois street near Wolcott, on Pine, Ohio, &c.
In the West Division, a number of lots fronting Union Park, Washington and other streets east of the Park.
FOR SUBDIVISION.—Several blocks in the South and West Divisions, one in the Union tract, one in the Canal Subdivision, &c.
BUSINESS PROPERTY.—South Water street, 80 feet front, corner lot running to River. Lake street corner and river front. Market street and river front. Monroe street lot, near Post Office. Two stores on North Water street and river front. Randolph street store, &c.
mh20-b40-3t

New Advertisements.

DENTAL NOTICE.—Dr. E. A. BOGUE having returned from Europe, will be at the service of his friends and patients, as heretofore, resuming his practice at his former office, 141 Lake-st.
mh18-a33-3t-e-sun-net

ARTISTS' AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS
Of every description to be had at JEVNE & ALMINI'S, 101 Washington street, Chicago. mh15-a315-1anet

REMOVAL.—M. Kater wishes to inform the public that he has removed his Brush Factory from 64 to 89 North Clark street, where he will be happy to see all his old customers. All descriptions of Brushes made to order. mh15-a366-3t-3t-ep

FOR IDAHO.
A large assortment of
RIFLES AND REVOLVERS,
of all the best makes, at GEO. T. ABBEY'S, 125 Lake street. mh18-a50-3t-net

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—Boston and New York Furniture on consignment, and for sale at EASTERN WHOLESALE PRICES, For thirty days, in basement of store No. 209 Randolph street, Chicago. T. R. CARPENTER, Agent.
mh21 a393-3t P. O. Box 2283.

NOTICE.—The Chicago Northwestern College will close its second annual session,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
On March 24th. The present session has been well attended, and closes with flattering prospects.
mh20 a393-3t

THE LAKE VIEW WATER CURE, or Lake View House, has been thoroughly repaired and newly painted, and put in prime order, and will be kept as a FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE this season. Open after April 1st. A carriage will run from the house twice a day to North Clark street cars. Address "LAKE VIEW WATER CURE," P. O. Box 2875. mh20-a394-3t

ONE THOUSAND MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
For W. W. WRIGHT, Colonel and Chief Engineer U. S. Railroads, Division Mississippi,
Five hundred laborers, at one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) and rations per day, and five hundred track layers at two and one-half ($2.50) dollars and one ration per day. Transportation furnished by the Government. Apply at the office of L. B. BOOMER, 14 Dearborn-st., (up stairs.) mh19-a352-2w

WABASH AVENUE BUILDING FOR SALE.
The owner of a first-class Wabash avenue House, south of Twelfth street, in a good neighborhood, has left it for a week at
THOMAS B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office,
For Sale at $10,000.
Call there for particulars. mh20-a364-3tnet

AWNINGS.—We have a fine and large assortment of
Plain and Fancy Cotton and Linen Duck,
SUITABLE FOR
Awnings and Window Screens
For dwellings and stores, and will make and put up awnings on short notice.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 205 and 207 So. Water street. mh3-a185-2m n w&ynet

CHICAGO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $100,000, securely invested.
ORRINGTON LUNT,
H. H. MAGIE, C. B. HOSMER, P. L. YOE,
THOS. CHURCH, NELSON TUTTLE, PETER PAGE,
L. C. P. FREER, J. V. FARWELL, SOL. A. SMITH
H. H. MAGIE, President.
L. A. WILLARD, Gen. Agt. C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y.
All profits divided with policy holders. This is the only Local life Company in our State, and is well patronized by our citizens who wish to insure their lives. Office, northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets. ja14-a106-3m 1tewnet

MERRILL & BALL
SUCCESSORS TO
N. F. MERRILL,
Wholesale Dealers in
KEROSENE OILS,
Lamps, Lanterns and Table Glassware
No. 85 Randolph Street, Chicago.
NATHAN F. MERRILL. JOHN W. BALL.
mh15-a366-3t r-sa&monet

REMOVAL.
S. F. WHITE, Agent,
Wholesale Dealer in
Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
HAS REMOVED TO
48 and 50 Wabash Avenue, up-stairs,
Between Lake and Randolph sts., Chicago.
fe3-v766-1w THAMNET

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and Sold at the
Regular Stock Exchange, N. Y.,
ON COMMISSION, BY
TYLER, ULLMANN & CO.,
Cor. Clark and Lake street.
Securities Carried, on Margins.
mh14-a321-3&w net

TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
TINNERS' STOCK.
Dickerson, Sturges & Co.,
199 & 201 Randolph Street.
mh20-b369-1y-nw&net

J. W. BUTLER & CO.,
(Successors to Butler & Hunt,)
Manufacturers and Wholesale
PAPER DEALERS,
48 State Street, Chicago.
ja3-1756-y-n&w net

J. J. WEST,
MENDOTA..........ILLINOIS,
IS MANUFACTURING
A PLOW
WHICH
GIVES GENERAL SATISFACTION.
It is cast steel, 14-inch cut, double shinned, finished up nicely, and works to a charm.
Dealers are invited to send for a sample Plow, which will be guaranteed to suit them, in every particular.
mh21 a507-3t

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
Election March 28th, 1864.
OPPOSITION TICKET.
"Opposition to nothing but a dead lethargy in the affairs of the Association."—*Mr. Chittenden's Letter of Acceptance.*
FOR PRESIDENT:
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN.
FOR FIRST VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY W. HINSDALE,
Of H. W. Hinsdale & Co.
FOR SECOND VICE PRESIDENT:
CHAS. H. REED,
Of Knox & Reed.
FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:
JOHN HOWLAND THOMPSON,
Of Thompson & Bishop.
FOR RECORDING SECRETARY:
D. P. HATHAWAY,
Cashier Tremont House.
FOR TREASURER:
IRA HOLMES,
Cashier Third National Bank.
FOR MANAGERS:
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN,
Of Bowen Brothers.
ED. S. ISHAM,
Attorney at Law.
ALFRED COWLES,
Of Chicago Tribune.
S. C. BALDWIN,
Superintendent C. & M. R. R. Co.
WM. SPRAGUE,
Of Lewis, Page & Co.
MURRY NELSON,
Of Murry Nelson & Co.
GEORGE TAYLOR,
Of J. H. Wicker & Co.
mh16-dw-eod

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
Election March 28th, 1864.
REGULAR TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY M. SHEPARD,
Attorney at Law.
FOR FIRST VICE PRESIDENT:
GEORGE M. KIMBARK,
Of Hall, Kimbark & Co.
FOR SECOND VICE PRESIDENT:
U. H. CROSBY,
Of U. H. Crosby & Co.
FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:
J. THORNE CLARKSON,
Attorney at Law.
FOR RECORDING SECRETARY:
WILLIAM D. KERFOOT,
Of Walker & Kerfoot.
FOR TREASURER:
JACOB G. CONRAD,
Banker.
MANAGERS:
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Bros.
CHARLES H. CRAM, with Doggett, Bassett & Hills
J. W. SMITH, Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.
JOHN B. DRAKE, of Gage & Drake.
GILBERT B. SMITH, of Philip Wadsworth & Co.
F. W. LUDLOW, Agent of Grover & Baker's S. M. Co.
T. W. BAXTER, of T. W. Baxter & Co.
mh18-d37-2t

New Advertisements.

METAL WAREHOUSE.
DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
METALS,
199 & 201 Randolph-St., Chicago,
Offer for sale to the city and country trade, in lots to suit purchasers for cash—

5,000	boxes I C Tin Plate.
2,000	boxes I X Tin Plate.
2,600	boxes Extra Plates, all descriptions.
5,000	boxes Terne Roofing Plates, I C and I X.
1,500	boxes Coke Plates, low prices for Cans, &c.
200	slabs genuine Banca Tin.
1,000	slabs Strait's Tin, large and small pigs.
1,500	slabs Lamb and Flag Tin, large and small pigs.
75	cases American and English Copper, from 12 to 32 oz.
1,000	packs Russia Sheet Iron, from 8 to 16 oz.
5,000	bundles Charcoal and R G Sheet Iron, from 13 to 28.
10,000	bundles common Sheet Iron, from 10 to 28.
50	tons Silesian and Lehigh Spelter.
200	casks Sheet Zinc, from 32 to 40 inches.
10,000	bundles Fence Wire Annealed, 8 & 9.
5,000	bundles Bright Wire, 0 to 32.
300	pigs Lead, (Galena.)
25	casks Regulus of Antimony, (French Star.)
2,000	pounds Ingot Copper.
5,000	pounds Braziers' Sheet Copper.

Bolt Copper, Railroad Sheets, and Strips.
Orders received for Copper—any sizes or guage—at manufacturer's prices; together, with a full assortment of any article in Tinners' use.
Stamped Ware, Japanned Ware, &c.
mh21 b3-154-n war-net

1864. SPRING AND SUMMER..........1864.
Having returned from the East, where I have spent a month in arranging and perfecting my styles for the Spring and Summer of 1864, as also in making choice selections of London and Paris goods for Gentlemen's wear (including many novelties) I am prepared to furnish the same to my patrons in the most genteel and approved style of the art, with appropriate taste.
GENTS' OUTFITTING.
We also give our close attention to the Gent's Outfitting branch of our business. Our stock, which for variety of style, coupled with neatness, true elegance and durability, is unsurpassed.
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
We have made the superior manufacture of Shirts, Collars and Cuffs an especial branch of our business, enabling us to furnish a perfect fitting article of superior quality and finish.
DRIVING GLOVES.
We have a most complete full stock, imported direct from London. Such goods as have never before been offered in this market.
HALF HOSE.
Real English, in Brown, Bleached Silk, Lisle, Merino, and Wool. Also heavy mixed French Cotton Half Hose, very durable.
SUSPENDERS.
An extra nice assortment.
KID GLOVES.
The best Kid Gloves sold on the Continent, in regular men and cadet's sizes. Also newest styles dress and promenade gloves.
SCARFS.
Rich English, and Roman Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Stocks, Tubulars, &c. Also the Julien Bow for lads.
UMBRELLAS.
English Alpacca, Scotch Gingham, Silk, and plain Cotton, all of superior make and finish. Also a superior article Sun Umbrellas in Silk extra finish.
CANES.
Walking Sticks and English Switches. The most for noble and elegant assortment ever offered in Chicago.
FOR INVALIDS,
And those with weak lungs, GABALL'S CHEST, BACK AND SPINE SUPPORTER, said to be invaluable. Also Brooks' Back Protecting Brace, London. It is attached to a suspender, making it very convenient for use.
ABDOMEN SUPPORTERS.
An excellent article for persons standing at the desk, as also for equestrians.
In fact we keep everything useful and desirable in our line with which to make a gentleman's outfit complete.
N. B. London and Paris fashions received monthly.
EDWARD ELY,
Woolen Draper and Tailor,
mh21 b6-6t-net 2 Tremont Block.

REMOVAL.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH
Have removed from No. 25 to their Elegant, New and Spacious
DOUBLE STORE,
Nos. 10, 12 and 14 Lake street,
Where they have now ready for
SPRING TRADE OF 1864,
Much the Largest, Handsomest, Best Assorted, and Cheapest Stock of
HATS, CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
Umbrellas, Parasols, Canada Hats, Palm Leaf Hats, Shaker Hoods, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hats, &c.,
TO BE SEEN
EAST OR WEST!
Bought before the recent advance, and will be offered to all buyers at LOW PRICES.
MERCHANTS from all parts of the West will find it much to their advantage to examine an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT and LOW PRICES before making their purchases.
ORDERS shall receive special and prompt attention.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,
fe29-v545-30tnet n-waf

LIEUTENANT GENERAL
GRANT.
On the 25th inst., we shall publish a half life size portrait of the Great Hero of
Vicksburgh and Chattanooga,
Which will be a true and perfect likeness, and executed in the highest
STYLE OF ART.
Liberal discounts made to the trade and canvassers; and in cities of ten thousand inhabitants and upwards, we will give the exclusive right to sell it upon the condition of property advertising it to the public.
All orders must be addressed to
BRYANT, HOVEY & CO.,
Publishers, Importers & Jobbers of Stationery,
64 LAKE ST., CHICAGO. ILL.
mh16-a666-6t-w-sa&m-net

BANKING HOUSE OF
PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN,
Corner of Clark and South Water Sts,
CHICAGO, ILL.
A General Banking Business transacted.
5-20 Bonds, Quartermaster's Checks and 5-20 1st of May Coupons bought.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
BOUGHT AT CURRENT RATES, OR
Converted into 1881 Six Per Cent Bonds,
AT THE USUAL COMMISSION.
LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN.
mh19-a573-3t sa&m net

WOOD WARE.
WILLOW WARE.
To the merchants of the Western States is offered the largest, best and cheapest stock of
PAINTED AND PLAIN
Wood & Willow Ware
Manufactured from Pine, Spruce, Oak, Chestnut, Maple, Ash, Cedar, Rattan and Willow, comprising every article in the line needed by city or country dealers.
Childrens Cabs, Gigs, Cradles, Carts, Wheelbarrows, &c.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
197 South Water Street, Chicago.
Agent for Davis' Patent Churn and Butter Worker, "the best in the world."
mh18-a540-sa&m-w net

MR. ADOLPH BAUMBACH, from Boston, begs leave to announce to the citizens of Chicago, that he has taken up his residence here with the intention of giving
Instruction on the Piano and Organ.
Applications may be made at Messrs. ROOT & CADY'S, or H. M. HIGGINS' Music Stores.
At present Mr. Baumbach may be seen at the BRIGGS HOUSE, every morning between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock.
mh16-a[illegible]

DR. MARX'
Musical Instruction,
General Instruction. An aid to Teachers and Learners in every branch of Musical Knowledge, by Dr. Adolph Bernhard Marx. Translated by George Macirone, from the original German.
The above valuable work, neatly bound in cloth, has just been published by the undersigned, who will send it by mail, or otherwise, on receipt of the price, $1.25. OLIVER DITSON & CO. Boston.
mh[illegible]

New Advertisements.

CLARK'S
DISTILLED RESTORATIVE
FOR THE
HAIR,
Restores Gray and Faded Hair and Beard to its Natural Color,
AND IS A MOST LUXURIOUS DRESSING
FOR THE HAIR AND HEAD.

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Restores the Color.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Eradicates Dandruff
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Promotes its Growth.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Prevents its falling off.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Is an unequaled Dressing.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Contains no Oil.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Is not a Dye.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Beautifies the Hair.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Is splendid for Whiskers.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Keeps the Hair in its Place.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Cures Nervous Headache
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Prevents Eruptions.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Stops Itching and Burning.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Keeps the Head Cool.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Is delightfully Perfumed.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Contains no Sediment.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Prepares you for Parties.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	No lady will do without it.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Costs but $1.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Is sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Price, $1 per bottle—4 bottles for $3.
C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors.
LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Illinois, General Agents. [illegible]

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Plans for New Building.
Architects are invited to furnish plans for a building to be erected for the "CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO," upon a lot, corner Washington and Lasalle streets, of dimensions and position as follows: Lot 80x180, bounded on the north by Washington street opposite Court House Square—80 ft., west by Lasalle street—180 ft., south by an alley—80 ft., east by a court of 20 ft., reserved for access and light to the building, the building to occupy the entire lot.
The corporation is entitled to four feet area on the north and west fronts.
BASEMENT.
To be sufficiently elevated to be well lighted, and to be divided into desirable offices for Commercial and Banking purposes.
FIRST FLOOR.
To be divided into general business offices, varying in size and accommodations.
SECOND FLOOR.
Main hall for "BOARD OF TRADE" room 120 ft. by its breadth of building, balance of this floor to be divided into General Offices, with Secretary's private office, Reading Room, Writing Room, for the use of the members of the Board, and Directors Room. The height of the main hall will be sufficient to admit of third floor of offices, above the second floor offices, which will be required for Committee, Inspectors and Store Rooms. The position of second floor offices may be made subservient to convenience of entrance and best adaptation of main hall. The superstructure to be of Illinois marble, or of pressed brick, or of both combined, metal roof, no dome.
The Board desire to erect a building somewhat economical of elaborate style, but durable in material and workmanship, with most approved system of ventilation, lighting and drainage, with arrangements for heating with steam or water, 20 feet under court on east side, and under sidewalks on Washington and Lasalle streets to be available for coal and water closets. Cost of building from $150,000 to $200,000. Plans to be drawn on a scale Geometrical drawings, not colored, accompanied with full explanations. Estimates required for each part of the construction work required for the erection and completion of the building to be enclosed to the Chairman of the Building Committee which will be opened at noon on the FIRST DAY OF MAY next. $1,000 to be paid for the plans adopted. Working plans and general architectural services, for construction of building to be a matter of after arrangement.
Any further information will be furnished on application to the Chairman of the Committee.
DANIEL THOMSON, Chairman,
JNO. L. HANCOCK,
[illegible]
GEO. F. RUMSEY,
Building Committee.
Chicago, March 19th, 1864. mh19-a[illegible]

NEW FANCY DRY GOODS AND NOTION HOUSE.
1864. SPRING TRADE. 1864.
SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD.
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
White Goods, Notions, &c.,
10, 12 & 14 Lake Street,
(UP-STAIRS.)
We are now receiving a very extensive and complete assortment of the above lines of Goods, which we offer to the trade for cash at prices which we believe are LOWER than are offered by any other house west of New York.
Our line of HOSIERY and GLOVES cannot be equaled in variety and cheapness, and our stock of Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c., is very complete and attractive.
An examination of our stock is earnestly solicited.
SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD,
mh15-a612-7tnet

"IDAHO,"
A NEW
SONG & CHORUS
—BY—
FRANK FRENCH.
FIRST VERSE.
They say there is a land,
Where crystal waters flow
O'er beds of quartz and purest gold,
Way out in "Idaho."
CHORUS.
O, wait, "Idaho," we're coming "Idaho,"
Our four-hoss team will soon be seen
Way out in "Idaho."
We would advise all who love a
Good, Lively, Jolly, Rollicking Song,
To send 25 cents to the Publisher,
H. M. HIGGINS,
117 Randolph Street,
And get a copy of "Idaho."
mh19-a673-3t-sa&m-net

NEW STORE.
NEW GOODS
ROSENAU BROS.
Beg leave to announce to the Ladies of Chicago and vicinity that they will open, on TUESDAY NEXT a full and complete assortment of
Millinery, Straw and Fancy Goods,
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS AND HOSIERY,
At their New Store,
173 LAKE STREET.
Our firm being connected with a large Importing House in New York, we are enabled to offer great inducements to wholesale purchasers. mh21-a[illegible]

NEW MUSIC.—"When Old Friends were Here." A very beautiful and touching song in E Flat.
When old friends were here,
In days that are flown,
How soft were the hands
Which oft clasped my own.
The pathways of life
Were pleasure's sunny lane,
And voices were soon
With tones warm and true.
"SHE WAS ALL THE WORLD TO ME." This is a sweet, flowing melody in E Flat. [illegible] Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New York.
NEW MUSIC.—THE SANITARY FAIR POLKA. [illegible] Mr. Parkhurst. [illegible] ROOT & CADY. [illegible]

CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
KEROSENE LAMPS
AXLE GREASE, &c.
175 Lake Street.
ap17-[illegible]

FLAX SEED.
PRIME FLAX SEED.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1864.

THE WAR WITH DENMARK.

The proposition of England for a Conference to settle the Schleswig-Holstein dispute, has not yet been accepted by Denmark. The military situation is not changed. The position of the Danes is a very strong one. The defenses of the town of Duppel consist of ten formidable earthworks, each commanding the others, till they rise to the summit of the hill dominating the Alsen Sound. Placed in these with their backs to the sea, where they can have the aid of their gunboats and the batteries on the island of Alsen, they can only be driven out at a prodigious sacrifice of life. The Allies have made one effort and been repulsed, and Gen. DeMeza expresses the belief that Duppel cannot be taken before the end of May or beginning of June, under the most unfavorable circumstances to the Danes.

Among the conflicting interests which control the action of the great powers, and the variety of principles and precedents which are set forth in defence of the opposing positions, no one is more conspicuous than the principle of nationality; or the right that each people has to union in one nation with a separate and independent existence. According to this principle Italy belongs to the Italians, Poland to the Poles, and every German province to the Germans. This party of nationalities, is the Revolutionary party of the Continent, and when it does not accord in feeling and action with the liberal or democratic party of Europe, is more likely to control the latter, than to be controlled by it. It may perhaps be stated that to-day the strongest aspiration of the people of Europe, is not for free democratic institutions, but for those institutions with nationality; and of the two aspirations, the latter is the most active and dominant. This is shown by the way in which the German democratic party has been induced under the cry that the Duchies were German, and belonged to Germany, to lend themselves to the uses of Austria and Prussia in a course of policy utterly hostile to all liberal and democratic principle. But not only do the German revolutionary party rejoice in these German provinces being united with Germany, the same party in France, Italy, and all over Europe, are equally glad, as it is so far the carrying out of their principles, and sets an example while it establishes a precedent for still greater and more wonderful changes. The principle of nationality is also maintained by the Emperor of France, it being an idea Napoleonienne, and one which he attempted to work out in Italy by the Italian campaign. If the nationality principle is to be applied to the Duchies, and they are to be transferred to Germany, then it is said let it be applied elsewhere, and the map of Europe be reconstructed. Let Rome and Venitia be given up to Italy; let Hungary and the other Sclavic provinces on the lower Danube form an empire by themselves; let Greece annex all the Greek provinces and have Constantinople for her capital; restore Poland; let Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark form together a Scandinavian empire; and let the French people belong to France. The French Emperor sees that if States are to be changed and reconstructed on the basis of nationality, then France must necessarily extend her borders. The population extending from the Moselle River to the Southern Rhine, occupying several Prussian and other Provinces, and also Belgium, speak the French language and are French people; and the same nationality principle that pushes the German frontier so far up the Danish Peninsula, just as religiously and inevitably carries the French frontier to the Rhine.

We can see how, by this state of facts, a straight path is open for a collision between the German Powers and France. And the last steamer brings intelligence of an asserted alliance between Austria, Prussia and Russia, as against France, to prevent the spread of democratic and revolutionary ideas of which France is the seed-bed and for the re-establishment and defence of despotic governments. There are two Napoleonic ideas, either of which must sooner or later lead to war, and there will be no permanent peace in Europe until these ideas have triumphed or been crushed and destroyed. One is the idea that true sovereignty is the sovereignty of the people, and the other is that of separate and independent nationality.

WANTED—A GREAT MAN.

Our secesh neighbor who doubtless fought Webster, tooth and nail, during his whole life, copies from the Boston *Courier* a statement that his grand-son is selling a magazine, whereupon it discloses to the world the following important facts, viz: that Webster was a great man, that his children are not great men, and from thence it comes to the logical conclusion that there are no great men. Say the secesh editors:

> Who to-day inherits the greatness of Washington, or Jefferson, or Adams, or Hamilton, or Madison, or Jackson, or Calhoun, or Webster, or Clay, or Wright, or Benton, or Douglas? From a nation of intellectual giants have we not become a nation of intellectual pigmies? Is not that what is the matter with us?

Now to meet our opponents half way, we feel bound to admit that so far as relates to the parties asking this question, that is "just what's the matter." When they speak of intellectual pigmies and in the same connection ask "is not that what is the matter with us?" every loyal heart responds "amen; certainly it is." But while willing to leave our contemporary to the enjoyment of his deep humility, we cannot leave him in all his intellectual darkness. We suppose our contemporary would not claim that the greatness of Washington consisted so much in his military as in his statesman-like qualities. By singling out those of his principles, as exemplified in his life, which would bear upon the questions of our day, we can in part judge who inherits his greatness, by ascertaining who adheres to his principles. The questions of our day are the rebellion and slavery. How did Washington treat rebellion and slavery? There was a rebellion in Massachusetts during his administration, and he was urged by a strong influence to reason with, and pacify it—to use persuasion. "Sirs," he replied, (we quote from memory and in substance) "persuasion is not government. A government is not to argue and to win—citizens can do that—but to command and be obeyed." On the slavery question he wrote to La Fayette commending his efforts to abolish slavery, and said "I hope to see some plan adopted by which Slavery in Virginia may be abolished by law." By his will he freed his slaves, thus setting one of the brightest and most illustrious examples of what the secesh organ sneers at as being "in the interests of God and humanity." Whoever therefore helps to sustain the authority of Government, and "to adopt some plan by which slavery may be abolished by law," inherits some part of Washington's greatness. It strikes us that Abraham Lincoln has a very large share, and the whole party of the secesh *Times* a very small one, in this greatness.

As Jefferson was the father of the celebrated anti-Slavery ordinance of 1789, abolishing slavery in all territory north of the Ohio River, as he was an out-and-out Abolitionist, who even declared that in an insurrectionary contest between slaves and their masters, (such as John Brown attempted to incite) "God had no attribute which could side with the oppressor," our secesh friends will have to look among the Black Republicans to find a Jeffersonian Democrat or an inheritor of his greatness. Adams' greatness, unlike Webster's, was inherited. John Quincy Adams had a full share of, or surpassed it, and the mantle not unworthily rests to-day on our Minister at the Court of St. James, Charles Francis Adams. Hamilton was great chiefly as a financier—the advocate of a National Banking system—which measure Mr. Chase is to-day carrying out with an ability at least equal to Hamilton's, and which the secesh *Times* opposes as it would have opposed the "great" federalist, Hamilton himself.

Jackson said, "the Union must and shall be preserved." If it is more difficult to *say* than it is to *do*, then Jackson's part was more difficult than Lincoln's.

As for Calhoun, Jefferson Davis inherits his "greatness" in a marked degree. He, too, is trying to do what Calhoun only dared to threaten. Douglas was a very good man, but it was his judgment that the strongest man the Republicans could have elected was Mr. Lincoln. Once for all, the hypocritical pretence of the Copperheads, that there is a single great man in the history of this country whose principles correspond to their own, or whose example they follow, is an oft-exploded falsehood. The lizards of this epoch are not sprung from the eagles of the last. The reptiles of to-day are the descendants, in a direct line, of the reptiles of the day of Adam, and so are the Copperheads. When our secesh friend pretends to be hunting for great men, he's in much the same dilemma an honest man would be in, while exploring his house at night for thieves,—looking for something he does not want to find, and would hang or shoot if he should find it. We kindly make this ingenious comparison, as we believe it is the only one in which our secesh neighbor has ever been likened to an honest man under any circumstances.

☞ We are glad to see that Congress is at last beginning to wake up to a more vivid sense of the situation, and that the disposition to resort to heavy taxation is rapidly increasing. It is greatly to be regretted that the taxes on luxuries have not been during the past year and a half quadrupled. It would not simply have made a large addition to the revenue, but have restrained the worst and most alarming tendency of the times—the tendency to reckless prodigality in expenditure.

GEN. BURNSIDE AND THE SECESH TIMES.

Calling Gen. Burnside by coarse, brutal names will not hurt him, such as: "The Butcher;" "The attempted assassin of liberty;" "The creature;" "The mean instrument;" "The puppet;" "The jumping jack;" "The ruffian;" "Monstrosity;" "The repulsive spectacle."

By the application of such language to Gen. Burnside, the Secesh *Times* justifies the propriety of the order of suppression issued by the General, and invokes the contempt of all decent men. The following is a copy of the order shutting off its wind:

CINCINNATI, June 1st, 1863.

"ORDER 84. *On account of the repeated expression of disloyal and incendiary sentiments the publishing of the paper known as the Chicago Times is hereby suppressed.*"

[Signed] MAJ. GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE.

That the order received the approbation and support of a vast majority of Illinoisans, there can be little or no doubt. A few days previously Gen. Burnside had arrested Vallandigham and "suppressed" him for uttering "disloyal and incendiary sentiments," intended to produce sedition. The offense committed by each was precisely the same. Val. was infinitely more popular in Ohio than Storey in Illinois, and his "friends" took an appeal to the people, asking them to censure the action of Gen. Burnside for squelching Val., and to rebuke the President for sustaining his order; but the people rendered a verdict endorsing it by 102,000 majority. And had not Order 84 been revoked it would also have been sustained by an equally emphatic popular endorsement by the citizens of Illinois.

There is a little bit of history connected with "order 84" not generally known. Our citizens may recollect what bluster and threats the secesh concern indulged in by hand-bills while its issues were forbidden. The proprietors pretended to be very brave and bold. They would never submit; they would make the streets run with blood, so they would! and all that sort of gas.

But while roaring like a lion in Chicago, they were meek as Moses in Cincinnati. They telegraphed to party friends in Porkopolis to intercede with Gen. Burnside for the withdrawal of the order of suppression, offering to enter into bonds to quit spouting treason and behave themselves in the future, if he would let them up. If the President had not been persuaded to interfere in the matter for forty-hours hours longer, the order of suppression would perhaps have been recalled on the terms proposed, and the secesh concern would not, from that day to this, have uttered a single disloyal yelp. Non-interference for two days more, would have brought the fellows to their milk. They were terribly frightened, and willing to eat any quantity of humble pie, and make any retraction of their treasonable articles that might be required by the Commander of the Department. Scurrilous and beastly epithets applied to the General now will not hurt him, while they will disgust even the worst Copperheads.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S LETTER TO THE UNION LEAGUES OF CHICAGO.

A public meeting of the Union Leagues was held in Warner's Hall a few days prior to the date of the letter below. The Hall was crammed full, and not a quarter of the voters who sought admittance could find standing room. The meeting passed a series of resolutions fully endorsing and sustaining Order 84, complimenting Gen. Burnside for issuing it, and regretting that it had been revoked. The following is the General's reply:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, O., June 19, 1863.

J. Young Scammon, Esq., President, and Wm. Kelsey Reed, Esq., Secretary, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions adopted by the representatives of the Union Leagues of Chicago and Cook county, and beg to tender my thanks for the expression of support of the policy I have judged best to adopt, and in which I am sustained by my conscience, my love of country and my experience. I am glad to find myself also sustained by so many of the loyal men of the Northwest.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE.

THE BUTCHER COMING.

"The Butcher of Fredericksburg and attempted assassin of the liberty of speech and of the press in the Northwest is coming to Chicago, on the invitation of sundry Abolitionists, who propose, we believe, to make a public exhibition of him some time during this day. They are fit parties for the performance, and he is a fit object for their adulation. He is not much of a sight, however. He was not the head butcher and assassin; he was only the creature, the mean instrument, the puppet, the jumping-jack of the principal butchers and assassins. He did not conceive the butchery and assassination; he does not rise to anything so grand as that; he was the ruffian procured to do the crimes, than which character none is so detestable in the eyes of mankind. It is this ruffian who will be on exhibition in some public place in Chicago to-day, surrounded by even meaner ruffians than himself. He will have spectators, as other monstrosities do, but it must be a singularly morbid mind that will enjoy the repulsive spectacle."

The above is the language of a sheet published in a christian and patriotic city, in reference to one whose crime is, that having served his country on many battle-fields, with victory to his cause and with honor to himself, he returns to our city, where he formerly resided, to exchange greetings with his personal friends. Can gentlemen fail to be struck by its decency of expression, or ladies avoid admiring its refinement and purity? Can any who regard the truth fail to commend its candor and freedom from all exaggeration and falsehood? Will not good citizens of whatever party rejoice over its spirit of patriotic gratitude to one of our national heroes? Must not Christians admire its humane and moral spirit; and men of sense be struck with its moral weight and dignity?

Is it not brave, generous, manly? Will not good men everywhere wonder that a journal which uses its freedom of speech so wisely and patriotically, should ever have been deprived of it? The above article, however, from the Chicago *Times* of yesterday, proves, alas! how completely under this administration the right of freedom of the press has been destroyed.

Sunset Cox.

Mr. Samuel Cox was aggravated again the other day in Congress, by a reference to his youthful indiscretions with the Abysinian. The bill for the Territory of Montana, was up. Cox objected to the name, and asked if something better couldn't be suggested. Washburne replied, that he didn't know, but perhaps the name of Abysinia would suit him. Cox then took another tack, and wanted it called Douglas Territory. "Oh, yes," growled Thad. Stevens, "with a slight amendment—'Fred Douglas Territory.'" Cox was quiet on the question of names forthwith.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* is becoming more and more Copperhead. It is now but little behind the secesh concern in this city in its hate and animosity towards unconditional Union men. In a recent issue it speaks thus of the gallant and true-hearted Andy Johnson:

> We are convinced that the Hon. Andrew Johnson, who holds the anomalous office of Military Governor of Tennessee, has been a curse to that State and a curse to the cause of the Union. We do not say that he has been a curse intentionally, but simply that he has been a curse in fact.

As a cotemporary remarks—there was a time when the Louisville *Journal* was extravagant in its praise of Governor Johnson. Then he was a blessing to the country and a blessing to Tennessee. But having decided that slavery is a curse, that it was the cause of the rebellion, and that it ought to be destroyed, now he is an agent of mischief to the country and to Tennessee. In other words slavery is an impassable gulf between unconditional loyalty and Copperheadism. Johnson has got on the right side of that gulf, while the *Journal* is on the wrong side. Hence the change in the opinion of our Louisville cotemporary. Slavery is very nearly dead in Kentucky. It requires only a kick or two more from the Copperheads to finish it. And the *Journal* is also very nearly dead, politically.

☞ At a complimentary dinner given in Boston last Saturday to the Congressional Naval Committee, Hon. Edward Everett alluded ironically to the British taunt against the navy because it had not caught the Alabama. Napoleon Bonaparte sailed from Toulon with 400 ships of war and transports, yet Lord Nelson, with the fleet with which he gained the battle of the Nile, could not catch him, although he chased all around the Mediterranean. He didn't catch him the next year, although Napoleon stopped to take Malta and visit his relations. In 1815 Nelson didn't catch Napoleon as he sailed from Elba. The Mediterranean, compared with the Atlantic and Indian Seas, where the Alabama roams at large, is but a mill-pond.

☞ An inspection of the enlistment rolls of Kentucky bring to light the fact, beyond the possibility of controversy, that the counties having the fewest slaves sent the most men into the Union armies, and not only the most, but nearly all the men; while the large slaveholding counties contributed more largely to the rebel than the Union armies. Slavery, therefore, as it caused the war, so does it promote, feed, and perpetuate disloyalty. These facts, drawn from the official records of the State, explain the opposition that is attempted to be made in Kentucky to the enrolling and drafting of slaves.

The issue to be met and settled in that State is, whether poor men's sons shall be drafted in order to exempt rich men's negroes.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA.

THE UNION MEETING AT HUNTSVILLE.

What Prominent Alabamians Say of the Rebellion and Slavery.

Speeches by Hon. Jere Clemens, Judge Humphreys, &c.—The Resolutions—A Convention Demanded.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
HUNTSVILLE, March 14, 1864.

Yesterday an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Madison county, Alabama, was held at the Court House. On Saturday of the previous week, a meeting was convened for the same purposes, but in consequence of the insufficiency of the notice, few citizens of the county were notified. It was therefore deemed best to adjourn for a week, give sufficient notice, and defer any decisive action until that time. Yesterday, a very considerable meeting in point of numbers, met at the appointed hour. By order of Gen. Logan the military, although numbers of them were present as listeners, took no part in the proceedings. Thus the unwarrantable spectacle of gentlemen in straps from other States, occupying the meeting of citizens with long speeches intended for self-exhibition and newspaper notices, which has obtained in Tennessee, was avoided. The deliberations and action of the meeting were those of Alabamians. Generally the men who participated were beyond middle age—men of wealth and of great respectability. But two speeches were made, which I send you in full. Of the speakers I need say little by way of introduction to your readers. Hon. Jere Clemens is well known to all as a former Senator. Judge Humphreys is one of the ablest members of the Southern Bar, and was a delegate to the Charleston Convention.

A word as to the policy proposed. It is proposed to call upon the Governor to convene a Convention, for the purpose of rescinding the Ordinance of Secession. This, of course, he will not do. Then the people will take such action as may be best and proper. Of course, until our lines are advanced further South, no action could be had, as we occupy only that part of the State north of the Tennessee. But when the Federal army have advanced far enough to give the people liberty to act, there is no doubt that Alabama will be on hand with her tenth part of the vote of 1860, and knock for readmission.

The following are the proceedings of the meeting:

SPEECH OF HON. JERE CLEMENS.

This is an adjourned meeting from that held at this place on Saturday last, of which the country people did not have sufficient notice to attend. The object of the meeting was explained at the Saturday meeting. I will restate it for the benefit of those who were not then present. The object of the meeting is the restoration of civil government—to bring us law and order—to secure peace.

We were hurried into revolution against our earnest protest. This people was for the Union. Madison county gave 1800 majority against secession, yet we were carried away without support. We had no arms. Buchanan was in the Presidential chair. Day has at last come, thank God, and we can say that we take shelter under the Stars and Stripes.

We propose to call upon the Governor of the State to convene a Convention, for the purpose of rescinding the Act of Secession. How far the Governor will pay respect to our action, I can not say. To be candid, I think he will pay it none. In calling upon him, we avoid the charge of precipitancy, and follow the constitutional method. After that, we have the right to call upon our inherent rights—to act for ourselves. We have the right to assemble in our capacity as citizens and re-establish civil government for ourselves.

Falsehood, fraud and crime took us out of the Union. They told us that secession was necessary to save slavery. During the ten years preceding the rebellion, the State of Alabama had not lost ten slaves a year. We had rebellion, and the consequence now is that there is not one man in the State of Alabama who can say he has the title to a single nigger. Not all of us have a title to anything. The practical result is Emancipation. Cotton they said was King—would secure us recognition and independence. The result is Confederate money is worth five cents on the dollar. They said that civil liberty and State rights would be secured by secession. The first act of the Confederate Congress deprived the people of the right to select their President. If a man owned twenty negroes he was excused from military duty. If a man had ten starving children he was not. The man who owned the negroes could stay at home with his wealth; the man with starving children must leave them and go to the battle-field.

You and I may have had some fear of the success of the Confederacy. Thank God there is now no prospect of its succeeding.

Hon. D. C. Humphreys moved that in addition to the committee of twelve, appointed last Saturday to report additional resolutions at this meeting, three others be appointed.

The Chair appointed J. C. Steele, Charles Strong, William Powers.

The committee reported the following resolutions additional to those reported at the first meeting:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we believe that the effort to destroy the old Government and erect a separate nationality, has proved the ruin of the rights and liberties of the people. We therefore call upon the Governor of the State of Alabama to convene the Legislature, that it may call a Convention, in order that it may provide some mode for the restoration of peace and the rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the longer the war has continued, the more imminent have become the dangers to the liberties of the people. We therefore invite the citizens of other counties in the State to unite with us in this call upon the Governor, and suggest the first Monday in June as the time for the holding of that Convention.

SPEECH OF HON. D. C. HUMPHREYS.

Before these resolutions shall be submitted to a vote, I desire to say a few words. If this shall prove a starting point, or if from the effect of this meeting, civil government, security to persons and property, shall be secured, I shall be paid for any risk I may be supposed to run. It will be ample reward to stop the sluices of blood and the wild devastation in the land.

Some things I have experienced. Some things I know. Standing here I feel that I have as much interest in the preservation of law and order as President Lincoln or Davis has. There is, in these times, a responsibility on each and every one of us. I have stood in the presence of the people of Madison county before—in 1860, in 1861. In February 1861 I addressed you from the other corner of this square. I appeal to you to say now, if the consequences of secession which I then predicted, have not been too sadly felt. And, if I was not in error then, I pray you, as you love your country, listen to me now—listen to me as you love your families and life.

The first resolution provides for a call upon the Governor to assist in the restoration of civil government. If the Governor will not so assist us, it may be necessary for the people to act for their own preservation. I hope the time will not come for the country to resolve into its original elements. I intend to aid in the preservation of the organic law of the State. I do not want to see anarchy; I want civil government, constitutional liberty, rights of property, person, and conscience secured. Believe me, we will sooner or later see it—will see it not with this wild revolution, with its devastation and slaughter. But out of this revolution will come a brighter day—a perfect realization of the benefits of Republican Government. We have been six or eight months afraid to speak above our breath. Now a Federal army is here, and we speak openly and freely. If I thought it was the purpose to attempt to stifle the free expression of political opinion I should not arise to-day.

Three and a half years ago we met together, citizens of one country—the same government. Now a portion are here with arms, as Federal soldiers. Their purpose is to re-establish the authority of that government we were once proud to boast was the best in the world. I understand that to be their object—their only object. I have felt that the consequences of their presence as an army are those that attend all wars.

In 1860 I went to Washington and Baltimore. I took the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and as I was conveyed rapidly through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, into Missouri on the Great Central Road through Illinois to Cairo, I felt all the way that I was in my own country. I was permitted to address public meetings in Illinois as I do here to-day. I told the people of Illinois that I thought they were wrong. I heard Republicans and Abolitionists more severely denounced by an Illinois candidate for office, than I had ever heard them denounced in the South. When I returned I told my friends we had nothing to fear, but that to break up the Union on account of the institution was dangerous—ticklish.

Alabama should at once rescind the ordinance of secession. I am confident we shall then have as many years for getting good riddance of this institution as we want. As far as the execution of military orders on the subject is concerned, the officers and men of the Federal army are bound to carry them into effect. I am in favor of such political action of the Government, as will obviate the necessity of such orders. Do not misapprehend me. *I believe the institution of slavery is gone as a permanent thing—overthrown by the action of the Southern States.* I believe in case of a return to the Union, we would receive political co-operation so as to secure the management of that labor by those who were slaves. There is really no difference, in my opinion, whether we hold them as absolute slaves, or obtain their labor by some other method. Of course we prefer the old method. But that question is not now before us.

We are, for the present, calling to the authorities of Alabama and to the citizens of other parts of the State, to heed what we have felt, and that they need not feel. If I am to be considered an enemy to my country for telling them these things, let it be so—let the sentence come. But that state of affairs will no longer exist. The people of Alabama say that the State was precipitated—wrongfully precipitated—out of the Union, and that they are willing to take their stand in the old Union—that Government in which they always found prosperity—which gave them strength at home and abroad. Since the action of France, does any one think that an alliance with her would have restored popular rights, secured States' rights? Does any man say so?

Since we have been at war Napoleon has sent his armies into Mexico. He would not have dared to do so if there had been no dissolution of our Union. Can it be said that I am less a friend of my country than Davis and Benjamin, because I prefer the old country with its old Union and Government to an alliance with Napoleon.

Davis, B. F. Butler, Caleb Cushing, Buchanan and John Slidell sought to destroy the Government. The first act of Butler at New Orleans was to seize the estate of Slidell. They housed together at Charleston, and endeavored to overthrow the Government by overwhelming the political power of the South. Judge between my patriotism and theirs. Mine lay here; their's there. I had no hand in breaking up this Government. They are responsible for the blood shed in this unnecessary war.

My countrymen, has there not been enough blood shed? Have not enough widows and orphans been made? Or has the poor heart of man become steeled so that it can look upon his maimed and bleeding fellow man, the destitute widow, and the homeless orphan without emotion? Do not Manassas, Shiloh, Boston Mountain, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, Perryville, Donelson, Vicksburg, and the fatal field of Chickamauga satisfy the mad ambition of the land?

From the time I left Virginia, our army has been continually receding—the Union army steadily advancing—territory has been continually lost. True our army has stood and fought valiantly for it, but it can not stand against superior power. What territory can now be said to be within the power or under the control of the Confederacy?

From the time this rebellion began up to the present, Davis and Benjamin have not had an idea that the States of the South could stand unaided by foreign powers. You hav'nt thought of that, but it is true. That was the position taken by them at the incipiency of the rebellion. Such is still their belief. Without the assistance of some strong power, the independence of the Southern States could not be established. Hence, Slidell and Mason, now sent to Europe as a sort of ministers, before the Confederate Government was clothed with the semblance of power, before the blockade was commenced, to form an alliance with England and France, with instructions to urge the importance of recognizing the independence of the Confederacy. Thus they hoped to get France and England so mixed up with the affairs of the Confederacy that they would be obliged to assist its maintenance. If the Southern Confederacy could achieve its independence with a foreign alliance, it would be destruction to us, the overthrow of the very institution we went to war for. What would we gain? Suppose that France should recognise the Confederacy, what then? I don't think slavery is now of much worth in Alabama. But no arrangement made with these governments would result in any good to slavery. They might protract the struggle for years. With what result? Finally no territory would remain sufficient for an army to stand upon, the fields of which would not have been devastated, the houses burned, the material properties all completely ruined and destroyed. Such would be the legitimate results of a struggle aided and assisted by these powers. But the Red Republicans control France. Napoleon dares do nothing against their views. A revolution would result that would tottle him from his throne. Those governments are not in favor of slavery. France abolished it. England abolished it. But we will get no recognition. Europe is going to war. Every effort is being made to involve England. Then France will follow. They will have their hands full, and as Howell Cobb said in a speech a few days since, "they must fight it out themselves."

The main point with us now is, what political course is best. I have been asked, What good do you expect to accomplish by these meetings—such resolutions? If there were no Confederate army, no United States army here, we would be powerless. Of ourselves we can only suggest to our brethren in other counties of the State what action seems to us necessary and proper. Has Southern Alabama ever refused to respond to the voice of the people of the Tennessee Valley? I believe they will listen to us—that they are now ready to respond to our call for peace. There are orphans and widows on their bleak hills, in their fruitful valleys, and along their beautiful streams. They have suffered as we have suffered. They need quiet as we do. Their counties have been called upon to contribute to this terrible war not as our own, but their energies have been severely taxed. They are ready, therefore, to respond to our initiatory proceedings to secure peace.

I heard it said, the other day, that our friends south of the river would hear of this meeting, and who we were that participated in it. I want them to hear of it. I want them to hear that here in Huntsville, where there is an encampment of Federal soldiers, we can express freely and publicly our opinions; that we are safe and protected in our rights; that whenever depredations are committed by white or black, the perpetrators are promptly brought to punishment.

My countrymen, which do you deem the safest—an alliance with Louis Napoleon, or your former brethren? There are Radicals at the North as well as the South. Extremists cannot settle this controversy. Open Abolitionists and secessionists have taken similar views during these troubles, and have unintentionally cooperated. Extremes which meet sometimes, when they do meet, produce terrible convulsions. I speak only of them as political parties. I believe upon a return to the Union we will receive justice at the hands of those who have remained in it. If Lincoln gives an order to Gen. Logan, commanding the army corps stationed here, Gen. Logan is bound to obey it and carry it into effect. These military orders furnish for the time our government.

I am told that there is a difference between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase. For my part, I wish Mr. Lincoln to succeed. If Chase be elected the next President there will probably be more radicalism in the Government of the country. But it is hardly possible that we in Alabama shall have anything to do in making the selection.

What we want now is such political action as will put Alabama right, where she belongs—back in the Union. Have your boys not struggled long enough, suffered enough, fought on enough battle fields for you to take some action? I do not believe that a restoration of the Union will be humiliating to the South. If we take action in the right way we will secure at once peace, law and order.

When I returned from the Charleston Convention in 1860, the people met in this Court yard. Speaking to you now to-day reminds me of that meeting. There were then upon the minds of some of us apprehensions of a not far distant trouble—of the horrors of civil war. Disunion followed, war came and ruin swept over our Southern land. Our fields are devastated, buildings burned, our sons have fallen in battle, and the land is full of widows and orphans. What has disunion to weigh against this desolation?

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Before adjourning the meeting Mr. Clemens said:

Before I declare this meeting adjourned I wish to state a fact in relation to the commencement of the war.

Some time after the ordinance of secession was passed, I was in Montgomery, and called upon President Davis, who was in the city. Davis, Memminger, the Secretary of War, Gilchrist the member from Loundis county, and several others, were present. As I entered, the convention ceased. They were evidently discussing the propriety of firing upon Fort Sumter. Two or three of them withdrew to the corner of the room, and I heard Gilchrist say to the Secretary of War: "It must be done. Delay two months and Alabama stays in the Union. You must sprinkle blood in the face of the people."

The meeting then adjourned.

PHIL.

POLITICAL.

—The *Monitor*, a secession paper published at Morgantown, West Virginia, has suspended, and is succeeded by the *Post*, a staunch Union organ.

—The Union ticket has been elected by large majorities in Cape Elizabeth, Freeport and Falmouth, Me. Falmouth, last year, went Copperhead.

—The Oxford (Me.) *Democrat* tells a good story of two members of the House of Representatives of 1849, Shephard Cary and a Mr. Leavitt, usually known as "Old Father Leavitt." Father Leavitt got the impression that if he voted just opposite Cary he would be sure to be right, and as Cary was called first on the list it gave Leavitt the cue how to vote. One day upon the call of yeas and nays Cary, for the time being out of his seat, did not answer the call of the clerk. This puzzled the old gentleman Leavitt, and when his name was called he hesitated, but finally voted *nay*. But he seemed to be in great doubt whether he had voted right. At the call for the absentees Cary voted *yea*. At this response Father L. threw up both hands exclaiming, "thank God I am right!" This brought down the house.

—The Free State Executive Committee completed its permanent organization in New Orleans on the 18th inst. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is apparent from the recent gubernatorial election in this State, that of the citizens of Louisiana more than twice the number required by the President's Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, to entitle a State to readmission into the Union, are anxious to avail themselves of that privilege; establishing, henceforth, in the fundamental law of the State, the principle of universal freedom; and, Whereas, such being the case, it is desirable that the present anomalous condition of affairs (but one of the three Departments of the State Government being represented) should be remedied as soon as possible; therefore,

Resolved, That the Commanding General of the Department having always used his influence to promote the interests of the citizens thereon, and manifested a willingness to comply with their requests, be respectfully solicited to alter the time for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, from that now fixed to the earliest possible day.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to wait on Gen. Banks, and present the above preamble and resolution for his consideration, and that the same be published in the *True Delta*, *Era* and *Times*.

—County conventions to elect delegates to a Union State Convention were held in Oregon on the 12th ult. As far as heard from, the people sustain the policy of the Administration and go for the re-nomination of President Lincoln.

—The Union ticket for Charter officers was elected yesterday in Burlington, N. J., by a majority of 160. Last year the Democratic majority was 30. A gratifying change.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* says that General Halleck's friends are about taking steps to place him before the Democratic party as a Presidential candidate.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 19, 1864.

The week has been an active one in all departments of business. Merchants, manufacturers, bankers, commission houses, all seem to be busy—unusually so for the season. Bankers have had all the paper offering they cared to discount. The rates are firm at 10 per cent.

New York exchange is a shade closer to-day. The buying price is firm at [illegible]; selling, ¼. The heavy demand for currency keeps down the price.

According to dispatches to James Boyd, Esq., Banker, No. 29 Clark street, gold ruled in Wall street as follows: At 9:30 A. M., 162¾; 10, 162¼; 10:15, 161; 1 P. M., 162⅜; closing at 162. The brokers here paid 161@161¼.

Silver buying 155@158. Canada currency 1⅜. Legal tender notes buying ⅛, selling ¼. Government 5-20 bonds buying 105@105¼, selling 106@[illegible].

THE 5 PER CENT LEGAL TENDER LOAN.—The National Banks have been notified to stop taking subscriptions for the 5 per cent legal tender loan.

THE MILWAUKEE MONEY MARKET.—Money is active at 10 ⅌ cent. for short loans. Exchange steady.

NEW YORK IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The imports and exports of New York city for the last week were as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Dry Goods	$1,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	$2,[illegible]
General Merchandise	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$4,[illegible]	$5,[illegible]
Exports	$2,[illegible]	$4,[illegible]	$3,[illegible]
Specie Values	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Price Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess Imports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANK RETURNS.—The Bank returns of New York, Philadelphia and Boston are as follows to March 15:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
New York	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelp'a	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

NATIONAL BANKS.—The First National Bank, Columbia, Mo., has made arrangements with the Exchange Bank of St. Louis and Bank of Commerce in New York, for redemption of its circulation in St. Louis, and in New York.

We learn that E. R. Kimball has resigned the Presidency of the Third National Bank, of St. Louis, and that Jas. H. Britton has been appointed in his place. Thos. A. Stoddard is the cashier.

NATIONAL FINANCES.—The issue of Two Years Legal Tender 5 per cents has been suspended. The following official notice to this effect was received at New York on Wednesday morning last by the National Banks:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 14.

Subscriptions having been received for the total amount of Two Year Five ⅌ cent Treasury Notes with coupons attached which it is proposed to issue, you will please receive no deposits on account of such notes after the receipt of this notice.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer U. S.

The foregoing announcement may be construed into an indication that the new 10-40 years 5 per cent gold bearing loan is soon to be brought on the market.

New York Stock Market—March 19.

Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission stock and bond brokers, 31 Clark street, Chicago.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	140	139	Quicksilver	84	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	64	[illegible]	Cleve & Tol.	146½	145¾
Erie (com.)	126	126	Reading	142	141¾
C. & P.	124	124	Hudson River	155¾	157
M. S. (com.)	111¾	112	Ill. 6 per cent. war loan bds.	100	
M. S. (gtd)	148	147	U. S. 6 ⅌ cent. 5-20 coupons	105¼	
P. F. W. & C.	131¼	131	U. S. 6 ⅌ cent. coupons, 1881	113¼	
M. C.	141¾	141¾	Erie pref.	109	109
C. & A. (com.)	90	....	U. S. 7 3-10s	112¼	
C. & A. (pfd)	97	....	U. S. 1 yr. cert.	[illegible]	
Galena	121¼	121½	Mil. & P. D. C.	75	
Rock Island	125¾	125	American Gold	162	162
Ill. Central	138	137¾			
C. B. & Q.	141	....			
Harlem	179	[illegible]			

MARKET—1st Board weak. 2d Board strong.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 19, 1864.

The following table shows the receipts for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
Canal	....	....	10730	....	....	....
G & C U R R	770	6667	6128	4050	415	273
R I R R	277	14000	29089	500	....	....
I C R R	800	....	....	....	....	....
C B & Q R R	109	1400	2660	....	....	....
N W R R	289	1770	1050	4830	380	....
C & A R R	3	....	....	....	....	....
Other Roads	....	1000	....	....	....	....
Total	2386	20817	47056	8830	795	273

	Grass Seeds, lbs.	Cured Meats, lbs.	Live Hogs, no.	Dress'd Hogs, no.	Beef Cattle, no.	Hides, lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	2200	27440	300	31	56	[illegible]
R I R R	....	60000	818	2	274	[illegible]
Ill C R R	....	....	360	....	....	....
C B & Q R R	....	248111	1314	98	212	19773
N W R R	8500	11250	150	33	149	[illegible]
A & St L R R	....	....	191	....	363	[illegible]
Other Roads	725	....	....	....	....	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	3273	[illegible]	1309	[illegible]

There was an unusually large attendance on 'Change to-day, owing to the reception of Major General Burnside. The general markets were firmer and tolerably active.

There was an active demand for Wheat and the market advanced ½@¾c ⅌ bushel—with liberal sales at $1.14@1.14¼ for No 1 Spring and $1.08@1.10 for No 2 Spring—the market closing steady at the advance.

Old Corn was in more active inquiry, and prices advanced 1@2c ⅌ bushel—with sales of No 1 at 83@84c, and No 2 at 78@79c. New Corn was in good request, and we note liberal sales at an improvement of ½c ⅌ bushel—No 1 selling at 80@80½c, No 2 at 78½c, and Rejected at 73c. New Canal Corn, inspected No 2 was sold at a range of 81@82c afloat.

There was a good demand for Oats and the market advanced ½@¾c ⅌ bushel—with heavy sales of No 1 at 64½@65½c for winter receipts, and 63½@64c for No 2 in store—the market closing firm. Rye was dull—light sales having been made at $1.00@1.00¼. Barley was quiet and sales of Rejected in store took place at $1.05, and by sample at $1.20 for fair quality.

The market for highwines opened active and about 1c lower—but towards the close it became firmer. About 1800 bbls changed hands, at 83@84c—closing at 83½@84c.

Provisions remain firm, but the offerings are now unusually light and the market is inactive. To-day about 700 bbls of Country and outside City Mess Pork were sold at $20.00, but good city brands are in request at $20.50. Pickled Hams are scarce and firm at 12c, at which price we note sales of 400 tres. Bulk Meats are scarce and nominal. Beef Hams are in good demand and firm at $18.50, with sales of 336 bbls at that price. Lard remains dull—with sales of 300 tres city steam at 11½c—holders generally keeping their stocks off the market at 12@12½c.

Timothy Seed was more active—with moderately large sales at $2.00@2.40 for inferior to prime, and $2.60 for choice. Flax Seed is firm—with sales at $2.60@2.90. Clover is dull and easier—prairie seed having changed hands to-day at $6.75.

The market for Live Hogs to-day was firm and moderately active, with sales of 1,395 head, at $6.50@7.47½—chiefly at $6.85@7.37½.

Beef Cattle were steady and active for prime qualities, but medium qualities were quiet. About 500 head changed hands, at $4.40@6.62½—mostly at $5.50@5.40.

Foreign Commercial Circular.

GLASGOW, March 3, 1864.

The frost continued with great intensity up to Saturday, since when it has been mild and wet.

Arrivals continue liberal of all articles, peas and maize excepted.

There has been little doing in our trade since this se'nnight, buyers holding off in expectation of lower prices, while holders of granaried parcels of Wheat have not been pressing sellers, pending the settlement of matters in Denmark. Sales of American spring wheat have been reported at 20s 6d to 21s 6d, but these have been made principally to clear ships. Other articles have been in moderate consumptive demand, at unaltered prices.

At to-day's market we had a fair attendance. Wheat slow and about 3d ⅌ boll lower. Flour exceedingly dull, at a decline of 1s ⅌ sack, and 6d ⅌ barrel. Barley and Oats of fine quality scarce, and such maintain former prices, while inferior sorts being plentiful, were difficult of sale, at 6d ⅌ boll reduction. Beans, Peas and Indian Corn in retail demand, without alteration in value.

PROVISIONS—Beef in rather better demand, and fine qualities are held for a slight advance. Pork continues scarce, and our full quotations are readily realized. Bacon of all sorts commands a free sale at late rates. Butter in small supply, and all fine qualities command very full prices. Cheese a good sale without change in value. Lard firm, without animation.

STEEL & CRAIG.

St. Louis Horse and Mule Market—Mar. 17.

There is very little change to note in the horse and mule market of the past week. There is a good demand for carriage horses at $150.00@225.00 ⅌ head, and there are few in the market. Good animals for this purpose would find ready sale. There is also a growing demand for saddle horses, but for these the price is nominal. California mules are still bought, but prices are not so stiff as at our last report. Good animals of this description may be bought for $115.00@[illegible], while some are held as high as $225.00. The demand is comparatively weak. Government contractors continue to buy cavalry horses at $128.00, and artillery horses at $140.00 ⅌ head, at the rate of about forty a day, subject to inspection.

The attendance at the sales at Morgan's stock mart for the week has not been very thronged, and no condemned Government stock has been sold. The sales of private horses amount to 73 head at an average price of $54 ⅌ head.

There have been sold at the Gothic Stable, on Fifth street, for the week ending to-day, at auction 62 head of horses at an average price of $72.12 per head; 10 head of matched horses at $[illegible] ⅌ pair. Draft horses are in demand at $120 to $180 ⅌ head.

Lumber on the Ottawa River, Canada.

The following is the estimated quantity of square lumber on the Ottawa and its tributaries this winter:

Mississippi	1,381,000
Madawaska	[illegible]
Bonnechere	1,180,000
Petewawa	1,732,000
Deep River, Des Moines, &c.	2,321,000
Indian River	585,000
Black River, Colonge, &c	1,827,000
Below the Chats	3,500,000
Total	17,178,000

It is said that owing to the great depth of snow in the woods above Pembroke fully a third of the timber will be left in the woods until next season. A large tract of land thickly wooded and abounding with pine has been explored on the Opeongo branch of the Madawaska; to get the lumber from this region requires improvements on the Opeongo, which, it is said, can be made for £1,10, and which, it is hoped, the government will cause to be done.

The Tobacco Crop.

The tobacco crop is one of the greatest resources of this country for its foreign trade. Of this, in 1850, the North produced less than 7¼ ⅌ cent. In 1863, in spite of the war, the crop has increased more than one-third—all in the North, except what is raised in Maryland and Kentucky—while the market price is higher than ever:

Tobacco in 1860, lbs.	[illegible]
Raised in Northern States	[illegible]
Northern crop in 1862	[illegible]
Northern crop in 1863	[illegible]
Proportional increase for 1863	[illegible]

Cotton.

The following statement shows the great increase of cotton produced in other countries, especially in the East Indies and Egypt. Imports into Great Britain compared for three years:

From	1861.	1862.	1863.
United States, cwts	7,316,961	120,752	57,190
Brazil, cwts	154,378	215,894	207,814
Egypt, cwts	365,106	526,397	835,289
East Indies, cwts	3,395,064	3,546,844	3,878,757
Other countries, cwts	81,619	216,456	1,005,172
Total	11,322,678	4,678,833	5,978,412

Allegheny Cattle Market—March 17.

The receipts of beef cattle were very light, but the supply was equal to the demand, and the prices were at least 50c ⅌ cwt. lower than last week, especially for the leaner kind. Various circumstances have combined to produce this reduction in prices. This is the Lenten season, and butcher's meat is not in great demand. The people don't seem inclined to purchase beef at the price demanded, and are generally becoming more and more abstemious from animal food—fish, too, are coming into more general consumption. And in addition, there was a large lot of still fed cattle in market which the butchers purchased at any price they pleased to offer.

The eastern demand was very small. We do not think that anything was sold for shipment eastward, except government stock, and one lot shipped to New York by Greenwalt & Co., which were bought in Ohio at such prices that they could not be sold here to advantage.

The market on Tuesday was affected somewhat by a lot of rejected government cattle being offered to avoid the payment of large feed bills. Another cause which tended to restrict operations was the unfavorable advices from New York and Philadelphia.

SALES OF CATTLE.

Jos. Myers & Bro. retailed 38 stilled Illinois cattle averaging about 100 lbs, at from $4.[illegible] to $5.[illegible]. The above lot of cattle was bought for government, but being too light for that purpose, they had to be sold in order to avoid feed bills. Messrs. Myers & Bro. bought 18 head of good heavy government cattle at prices ranging from $4 to $5.

E. O'Shaller sold, last week, 58 head of extra Ohio steers and heifers, av. 1150 lbs, at $7.25.

Merrick & Dodd retailed 6 head of Illinois steers, at $[illegible]; also, 17 head of Ohio stock at $[illegible].

Marks & Trueman report having retailed 60 head at from $[illegible].

HOGS—There is not much inquiry for hogs, but as the offerings are very light, the market is steady at about last week's quotations, $7.[illegible] ⅌ cwt, as to quality. Seymour reports having sold [illegible] head good quality at $8.25, and W. M. Root sold [illegible] head at $[illegible].

The New York Canals.

The Rochester *Express* says: We learn from the Engineer's office that the water will be drawn from the canals next Saturday, the 19th inst., that the ordinary spring repairs may be commenced at once. The late mild weather has been quite favorable to the reduction of frost in the banks, and there is but little ice in the main trunk of the canal. Everything betokens an early opening of navigation.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the N. Y. Independent, March 17.]

There has been some improvement in the tone of the market. The rise in the price of gold improved prices, but its fall again depressed them. However, considerable sales were effected during the beginning of the last week. Cotton goods have been more active. Jobbers bought more freely. The stock of prints being light in both first and second hands, the improved demand created much firmness in the market. The production is limited. Both bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings are in better request, and holders have advanced their prices. Drills are in demand for army purposes alone. Cottonades and Canton flannels are firm, but cotton jeans are lower. Stripes, ticks, and denims are dull. Ginghams are in good request. Woolens of home production are dull. The few new and desirable styles of fancy cassimeres alone sell readily, and are steady in price. Delaines of good style are active, and prices without change. Satinets are dull. Fine black doeskins are wanted. Desirable styles of sacking are active, with a small stock. Trade in foreign goods are chiefly by auction. The sales last week were large and prices remunerative, notwithstanding the gold fluctuations. The rise in gold rather stimulated buyers. The demand for foreign fabrics, notwithstanding the high prices, is very great, and is increasing. The taste of the consumers runs largely in this direction. The shoddy rich who number legions just now, must have the most costly articles, and must thus send their money abroad; and whatever stimulates the sending of gold abroad, tends further to enhance prices again. Dealers, however, are cautious, and only buy to supply immediate orders, which, however, are large. French worsted dress goods are very active. British dress goods are less so, unless for new styles. German and French woolens are dull. Black broadcloths are very firm, with a small supply. Black doeskins are scarce and wanted. Desirable fancy cassimeres also are sought for at firm prices. Scotch fancies and the better grades of melton are much wanted. There is not much doing in silk goods. Plain goods sell at good prices. Blacks have advanced. Choice fancy dress silks are firmly held, under a moderate demand. The trade for silk goods has hardly commenced, dealers waiting for expected offerings at auction. Ribbons are quiet and steady. The trade is yet to come.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of domestic dry goods sold in the New York market:

PRINTS.

Philip Allen	29½	Richmond	[illegible]
Cocheco	[illegible]	American	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Amoskeag	[illegible]
Sprague's	[illegible]	Arnolds	[illegible]
Dunnell's	[illegible]	Dutchess, B.	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	London Mourning	[illegible]
Constitutional	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	[illegible]	Glasgow	[illegible]
Lancaster	[illegible]	Hampden	[illegible]

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	Thames River	4-4	[illegible]
Stark	[illegible]	[illegible]	Perkins, D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]	Globe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medford	[illegible]	[illegible]	Old Dominion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Head	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pepperell, E.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	" R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tremont	[illegible]	[illegible]	Great Falls, M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabot, A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Indian Orchard, C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic, N.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	[illegible]	Boott Mills, H.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laconia, B.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Shawmut	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bartlett, 34-inch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amory	[illegible]	[illegible]	" 40-inch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrol	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dwight, I.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salmon Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bates, D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agawam, F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Portsmouth, P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilboa	[illegible]	[illegible]	Naumkeag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Golden Ridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	Waterville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ozark	[illegible]	[illegible]			

BLEACHED GOODS.

New York Mills	4-4	[illegible]	Dwight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wamsutta	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bay Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wauregan	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Rock	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Lonsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Hills Semp'r Id'm	[illegible]	[illegible]	Waltham, X.	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Aurora	7-8	[illegible]
Bartletts	[illegible]	[illegible]	Androscoggin	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	Red Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williamsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hamilton, Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dwight	[illegible]	[illegible]	Portsmouth, P.	[illegible]	19
Porter Mills	7-8	[illegible]	Swan River, W.	[illegible]	19
Porter Mills	4-4	[illegible]			

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	[illegible]	Otis	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	Jewett City	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]	Providence	[illegible]
Eagle	[illegible]	Falls	[illegible]
Oxford	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Pearl River	[illegible]		

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	50	Whittenton	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	Uncasville	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	Everett	[illegible]
Mashucket	[illegible]	Falls	[illegible]

TICKS.

Amoskeag, A.C.A.	70	Hampden, C. C.	44
" A.	[illegible]	York, 32 inch	[illegible]
" B.	[illegible]	Clarion	[illegible]
" C.	[illegible]	Pemberton, XL	[illegible]
" D.	[illegible]	" AA	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	" X	[illegible]
Hampden, D. D.	[illegible]	Easton, B.	[illegible]
Pearl River	[illegible]		

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	40	Indian Orchard	[illegible]
Laconia	[illegible]	Androscoggin	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Pepperell	[illegible]
Naumkeag	[illegible]	Lancaster	[illegible]

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	[illegible]	Massachusetts	[illegible]
Salmon Falls	[illegible]	Indian Head	[illegible]

LAWNS.

Pacific, 1,300	[illegible]	" 1,400	[illegible]

DELAINES.

Manchester	[illegible]	Hamilton	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Challis	[illegible]

CARPETS.

Lowell, 3 Ply	$1.70	Crossley's Pat. Tapestry Brussels	1.[illegible]@1.75
" Super	1.50	New Eng'd Pat.	1.50@1.60
" Medium	1.35	Empire Mills	[illegible]
Hartford, Imp. 3 Ply	1.70	Delgrade	[illegible]
" Super	1.50	Ingrain	[illegible]
" Medium	1.35		
Hanford, Ex. 3 Ply	1.50		

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending March 19, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 19, 1864.

The receipts of Live Hogs and Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weeks since Feb. 6, 1864:

	Beeves, No.	Hogs, No.
Week ending March 19	4,320	7,904
Week ending March 12	5,103	8,188
Week ending March 5	5,847	[illegible]
Week ending February 27	5,920	[illegible]
Week ending February 20	4,529	[illegible]
Week ending February 13	5,181	[illegible]
Week ending February 6	3,163	9,624

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle, $ car.	Hogs, 100 lbs.
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South. large cars	[illegible]	[illegible] cts
Cars of 210 feet	[illegible]	[illegible] cts
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible] cts

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mich. Cent. and Mich. South., large cars	$[illegible]	[illegible] cts
Cars of 210 feet	[illegible]	[illegible] cts
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible] cts
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	[illegible]	[illegible] cts

TO PITTSBURGH.

Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 224 feet	[illegible]	[illegible] cts
Michigan Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible] cts
do do cars of 200 feet	[illegible]	[illegible] cts

Rates to Dunkirk $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk 2½c ⅌ 100 lbs. less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

HOGS.

The total receipts of Live Hogs for the week ending to-day, amount, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, to 7,904 head. This is 284 less than were received last week, and 8,051 less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year. The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	1,642
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	7,904

There having been a further diminution in the supply of prime to extra hogs this week as compared with the week preceeding, with but little if any change in the activity of the market, prices have been firmer but with no departure from the previous high rates of the market. In medium and even lower grades, with comparatively small receipts, shippers have bought more freely at an advance of 15@20c on medium qualities, and at previous quotations for inferior grades.

The following are the closing prices of Live Hogs at the close of the market this evening, and also as compared with last week.

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	$7.00@7.62	$7.00@7.65
Medium to prime qualities	6.40@6.90	6.25@6.75
Common to medium qualities	5.50@6.00	5.25@5.75

SATURDAY EVENING, March 19.—In reviewing the transactions of this market for the week now closing, the special feature worthy of prominent notice is, the firm tone which has, day after day, been evinced, and the steady activity which has existed for all descriptions of stock, and that too in the face of a considerable decline in our Eastern markets, with daily reports anything but favorable to the interests of shippers. Not only have the quotations of last Saturday been fully maintained but further, on that class of stock, namely medium grades, which has for some weeks past been selling at the highest rates ever paid in Chicago or any other Western market, prices have actually advanced 15@20c ⅌ 100 lbs, and not a few instances have occurred in which even higher quotations have been given. There is, however, but little difficulty in accounting for the steady character of our present demand, considering the numerous markets, indeed all the principal ones, which depend so largely upon us for their present supplies, as from most of those districts which have hitherto contributed in an important degree to the resources of the Eastern markets, the supplies have so far diminished as to have been for some weeks past almost nominal. The firm tone of this market for the past, and indeed several previous weeks has resulted mainly from our diminishing receipts, and in addition, from the fluctuations of other markets. So that if the demand for New York had for a day or two declined, that of Baltimore, Philadelphia or Pittsburgh would be greater, and *vice versa*. Western farmers and drovers do well in appreciating as they do, the value of this market as a centre to which they can transmit their stock at all times with greatest safety because of its general activity and freedom from those sudden changes to which other markets are subject. The present movements in our live stock yards afford a very favorable confirmation of these remarks. In our report of last week, reference was made to the large number, for this early period of the year, of distillery fed hogs, which were being sent into the market. It appears that during the present week, although advices from New York indicated an overstocked market of this class of stock that the receipts have fallen off to a very slight extent, and prices have not declined. The highest price paid in this market to-day was for 199 distillery fed hogs averaging 231 lbs, namely, $7.47½, and the next highest price paid was for a very extra lot of 182 corn fed, small boned and fat hogs averaging 220 lbs, namely, $7.37½ gross. From this and other sales during the week it would appear that distillery fed hogs are estimated almost as highly as corn fed, although the actual value under ordinary circumstances is so much less.

The activity of the market to-day has been fully equal to, and only limited by, the receipts. The process of buying and selling was got through without loss of time. This, however, was principally due to the cold, biting northwestly wind which has been blowing since morning with a sharpness anything but congenial to out of door operations. The entered sales at the various yards amount to 1,395 hogs, at $6.50@7.47½, but principally at $6.85@7.37½ gross. There is little stock, if any, left over unsold, and the market closed this evening with that activity and firmness which has characterized it throughout the week.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av. Wt.	Price.
Hyman & Co.	Milward & Co.	110	215	$7.15
Wright	Allerton & Hurd	74	179	7.00
Adams	Quinn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westrock	Branock	71	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wicker & Co.	Cushing & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. P. Smith	W. Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webb	Tobey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utt & Craine	Hensley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charidy	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Groves	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cannock	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angle	W. A. Tilden	182	220	7.37½
Webb & Phillips	[illegible]	199	231	7.47½

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle during the week ending to-day, amount, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, to 4,320 head. This is 243 less than were received last week, and 277 head less than the corresponding week of last year. The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	1,309
Total	4,320

With a considerable falling off in the activity and firmness of the Albany and New York cattle markets since our previous report, drovers have wisely kept back a large proportion of stock that would, with a continuance of the previous active shipping demand, have been forwarded during the week to this market, hence there has not been a corresponding decline in prices. Prime to extra grades have fairly maintained their previous position, whilst on medium and common qualities the market has declined fully 25c per 100 lbs, with a more limited demand.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 19.—The daily market opened this week, on Sunday morning as usual, with a slight change in the views of Eastern buyers; there was the absence of that extreme buoyancy which so conspicuously marked the daily proceedings of the preceding week. The reasons were patent to but a few, and they wisely kept them as long as they could. On Monday, dispatches were no sooner received from New York stating "that the market was overstocked, and that prices had consequently received a 'tumble'" than it leaked out that a similar state of things characterized the Albany market on the preceding Friday and Saturday. So far as our Eastern shipping demand is concerned there has been no improvement since. It is quite evident that those whose interests lie in that direction, had made up their minds to make the most of the advancing scale in prices, and that their calculations were rather extensive in the bargain. Under such circumstances there can be but one opinion respecting the operations of this market during the week, and that is that the owners of shipping grades of cattle have suffered considerably less than might have been anticipated. The demand has been more limited, and as the supply, hence on really prime shipping cattle prices have not suffered any perceptible decline. On medium and inferior grades of stock there has been a very marked depreciation in values, we quote a reduction since last Saturday of 25c ⅌ 100 lbs. The purchases of army agents have been more than usually light, and this being the principal outlet for medium qualities, the market has been dull and inactive. Common qualities still, have, as usual, been in nominal demand. Why so many unsaleable cattle should be sent into the market, it would be difficult to say. If the owners are satisfied with the prices paid for them, no one else has a right to complain. The entered sales in the various yards to-day amount to 500 head at $4.40@6.62½, principally at $5.50@5.40 ⅌ 100 lbs. A rather large quantity of medium cattle remain over unsold, also several droves of prime to extra grades are being held at the Southern and Lake Shore Yards by owners at high figures, which, if not realized here, they intend shipping them on East. There has been less activity in the yards to day than during the previous part of the week, from the absence of speculators but prices have sustained no further change.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
J. Adams	Fawcett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westwork	Breston	9	1114	4.50
Beverage	Geall & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strayhorn	Vaughan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island R R	Fawcett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porter	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolford	Hogg	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wall	Crist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W F Brown	Macpherson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones & Johnson	W M Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All Sales of Grain reported in this market are on the basis of winter storage (1c per bushel up to the 15th of April) except when otherwise stated. Fresh receipts are subject to only 1c storage, if drawn out of store within 20 days of the date named on the receipt.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 19, 1864.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Flour.	Fourth Class.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The schr Charles Hinckley was chartered to take corn to Buffalo at 8½c.

FLOUR—Received 2,386 brls. Market dull. Sales were:—200 brls "Brockshire" choice white winter extra at $8.00; 200 brls "Franklin" do at $7.25; 100 brls good spring extra at $5.85; 200 brls fair extra at $5.25; 50 brls mixed winter extra at $6.50; 400 brls common spring extra at $5.00; 100 brls "Derwent" at $5.80.

BRAN—30 tons at $17.75 on track; 10 tons at $18.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 20,817 bu. Market active and advanced ½@¾c ⅌ bu. Sales to-day were: 10,000 bu No 1 Spring (in North Side elevators) in store at $1.14½; 2,000 bu do at $1.14¼; 400 bu do at $1.14; 10,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at $1.09½; 10,000 bu do at $1.09; 2,000 bu do at $1.09¼; 5,000 bu do (in North side houses) at $1.09¾; 10,000 bu do (in North Side houses and M & S's) at $1.09½; 10,000 bu do at $1.40; 3,000 bu do (in A D & Co's) at $1.07.

CORN—Received, 47,056 bu. Market for Old Corn 1@2c higher. New Corn advanced ½c. Sales were: RIVER AND CANAL CORN AFLOAT.—5,000 bu New No. 2 Corn (from Peru), good quality, at 81c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 81½c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 81c afloat. OLD CORN IN STORE.—2,500 bu No. 1 Corn at 84c; 5,000 bu do at 83½c; 2,000 bu do at 83c; 2,000 bu No. 2 Corn at 79c; 6,000 bu do at 78½c. NEW CORN IN STORE. —2,000 bu No. 1 Corn (2c storage) at 81½c; 4,700 bu do at 80c; 5,000 bu do at 80½c; 15,000 bu No. 2 Corn (2c storage) at 78½c; 400 bu do at 78c; 2,000 bu rejected Corn (2c storage) at 73c; 2,000 bu winter, inspected New Corn, at 75c.

OATS—Received, 8,830 bu. Market active and advanced fully ¾c per bushel. Sales to-day were: 10,000 bu. No. 1 Oats in store at 64½c; 5,000 bu do at 64¾c; 10,000 bu do at 65c; 10,000 bu do at 65¼c; 10,000 bu do at 65½c; 1,000 bu fresh receipts do at 65½c; 1,000 bu do at 66c; 2,000 bu do at 65¾c; 1,000 bu No. 2 Oats in store at 63c; 15,000 bu do at 63½c; 2,000 bu do at 64c; 600 bu do at 64c. FOR FUTURE DELIVERY: 15,000 bu winter receipts No. 1 Oats for delivery at buyer's option up till April 15, at 65c; 5,000 bu do, buyer's option this month, at 65½c.

RYE—Received, 795 bushels. Market dull. Sales: 400 bu No. 1 Rye in store at $1.00¼; 400 bu do at $1.00.

BARLEY—Received, 273 bushels. Market dull. Sales: 300 bags fair quality at $1.30; 400 bu Rejected Barley at $1.05 in store.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $1.65@[illegible] per gallon.

BEANS—150 bushels good quality Mixed Beans at $2.[illegible].

BUTTER—In fair demand and firm. Supply light. We quote:

Prime Dairy, in crocks and tubs	[illegible]
Fair to good Dairy in crocks and tubs	[illegible]
Prime shipping in firkins	[illegible]
Fair to good do	[illegible]
Roll Butter, in boxes and barrels	[illegible]
Common Butter	[illegible]

Sales to-day were—31 firkins fair quality at 25½c; 200 lbs choice Dairy at 31c; 200 lbs good at 28c.

CHEESE—In good demand and limited supply—prices, consequently, rule very firm, but without change, at previous quotations. We quote:

Hamburg	[illegible]
Western Reserve	[illegible]
Illinois and Wisconsin	[illegible]

COFFEE—The market continues very active, with no improvement in the receipts. Prices will rule very firm, with an upward tendency, especially in Rios. We quote:

Santos	[illegible]
Java	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

EGGS—Supply very small and in fair demand. We quote fresh Eggs at 19@20c ⅌ doz.

FISH—WHITEFISH—In very small supply and moderate demand. Market firm and unchanged. TROUT—Receipts rather better and in limited request. Prices tolerably firm and unchanged. MACKEREL—In moderate supply and fair demand. Market steady at preceding quotations. CODFISH—In small supply and very firm. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, half brls	[illegible]
No. 2 do	[illegible]
No. 1 Trout	[illegible]
No. 2 Trout	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new, ⅌ half brl	[illegible]
No. 2 " "	[illegible]
No. 1 " old	[illegible]
No. 2 " "	[illegible]
No. 1 " new kits	[illegible]
No. 2 " "	[illegible]
No. 1 " old	[illegible]
No. 2 " "	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
No. 1 Dried Herring, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Scaled	[illegible]
Pickled Herrings, Labrador	[illegible]
No. 1 Lake Herring	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]
Dutch Herring per Keg	[illegible]

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES in fair supply and market moderately active. LEMONS in good demand with a restricted and irregular supply, prices rule firm at present quotations. ORANGES in limited supply, and fair demand. HICKORY NUTS quiet and easy at present quotations. We quote:

Green Apples, ⅌ brl fair to prime	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Lemons, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Messina	[illegible]
Oranges (Sicily) ⅌ box	[illegible]
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ bu small	[illegible]
large	[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES in small supply, and market moderately active and steady at present quotations. PEACHES in fair supply, and market tolerably firm at previous quotations. RAISINS and CURRANTS with a steady and good demand, and the market rules tolerably firm and unchanged. RASPBERRIES in small supply and firm. BLACKBERRIES in more liberal receipt and prices rule easier. CHERRIES moderately active and rather scarce. We quote:

Dried Apples	[illegible]
Unpared Peaches	[illegible]
Pared do	[illegible]
Raisins—Layers ⅌ box	[illegible]
Raisins—M. R. ⅌ box	[illegible]
Currants, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Figs, Smyrna ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, ⅌ lb soft	[illegible]
hard	[illegible]
Dried Raspberries	[illegible]
Blackberries	[illegible]
Cherries	[illegible]
Prunes Turkish	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]
Pears Bohemian	[illegible]

GREASE—In fair demand and steady. Sales today were:—165 tres Choice White at 11c; 100 tres White Grease at 10¾; 75 pkgs mixed at 9½c; 17 pkgs Brown at 9¼.

HIGHWINES—Received, 53 brls. Market declined about 1c—closing firm. Sales were: 400 brls and 100 brls City packages at 83c; 800 brls do at 83½c; 700 brls Country packages in lots at 83c. Market closing firm at 83½@84c for good packages.

HIDES—Received to-day 43,304 lbs. The market continues active and in fair supply. With a good demand for Eastern buyers prices generally rule firm and tolerably steady at present quotations. We quote:

Green Country, trimmed	[illegible]
Green Salted	[illegible]
Green, part cured	[illegible]
Dry Salted	[illegible]
Dry Flint	[illegible]
Kip and Calf, Green	[illegible]
Kip and Calf, Murrains	[illegible]

LEATHER—There is a fair amount of activity in the market, with a scarcity of several of the leading descriptions of Hemlock. Previous quotations rule generally firm, but without change. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Harness, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Slaughter Sole	[illegible]
Line	[illegible]	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Kip	[illegible]	Orinoco Sole	[illegible]
Calf	[illegible]	Orinoco good damaged	[illegible]
Upper, ⅌ foot	[illegible]		
Collar, ⅌ foot	[illegible]		

Harness, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	French Calf, 24 lbs	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 medium	[illegible]	French Calf, Lemoines	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 heavy	[illegible]	French Calf, Lemoines Seconds, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Calf, Extra	[illegible]	Linings, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
French Kip, first choice	[illegible]	Roans, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
French Calf, 27 lbs	[illegible]		
French Calf, 21 lbs	[illegible]		

LUMBER—In good demand, the supply of Flooring is almost nominal, and Fencing stocks are generally very low, especially the leading numbers. Prices rule firm with an upward tendency. We quote:

Lumber—First Clear, ⅌ 1,000 feet	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Third Clear	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles A ⅌ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles No 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Lath, ⅌ 1,000 pcs.	[illegible]
Posts, ⅌ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—In good demand and firm at present quotations. We quote:

Tar	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	[illegible]
Pitch	[illegible]	Hemp	[illegible]
Rosin, ⅌ 280 lbs	[illegible]	Lath Yarn No 1	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]		
Oakum	[illegible]	Marline	[illegible]

ONIONS—In fair supply and moderate demand. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote:

Prime qualities	[illegible]
Common to Medium	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—There has been no further change in the market. The supply is still limited and the demand consequently restricted. It would seem that prices will not for the present attain a much higher range, the market being scarcely so firm as previous quotations, besides which a fair proportion of the deliveries are on contracts a few days or weeks old, which were accepted at [illegible] instead of for White Refined, [illegible]. We quote:

White Oil, 110 to 130 test	[illegible]
Straw Oil	[illegible]

OILS—LINSEED OIL is still in small supply and, with a good demand, prices rule firm at present rates. Other descriptions are in moderate demand and prices unchanged. We quote:

Raw Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Boiled Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Olive Oil, bulk	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	[illegible]
Elephant Oil	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, winter	[illegible]
White Grease Oil	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Mecca Oil	[illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received 27,650 lbs. Cut Meats, 3,273 live hogs. General market for Provisions firm, except Lard, which is dull and heavy.

Mess Pork—Market firm and steady. Sales today were: 200 brls Country Mess Pork at $20.00; 150 brls outside brand of city at $20.00. Good city brands in active request at $20.50.

Prime Mess Pork—Market nominal at $[illegible].

Beef Hams—336 brls Beef Hams at $18.50.

Pickled Hams—Scarce and firm. Sales to-day were: 400 tres pickled Hams at 12c.

Bacon Hams—In good demand and firm. Sales today, 10 tres sugar-cured and canvassed Bacon Hams at 15c; 150 tres country plain smoked Hams at 12c.

Lard—Market dull. Sales to-day were: 100 tres prime city steam Lard at 11¾c; 200 tres city steam, not prime, at 11¼c.

POTATOES—In small receipt, and with a fair demand the market rules steady, but tolerably firm at present quotations. We quote:

Prime qualities	[illegible]
Medium to prime	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]

POULTRY—CHICKENS and TURKEYS in very small supply, with a fair demand. The market rules firm at present quotations. WILD DUCK in small supply; market steady. PIGEONS in small receipt, and fair inquiry. We quote:

Dressed chickens ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Dressed Turkeys ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Wild Ducks, mallards ⅌ doz	[illegible]
" small	[illegible]

SUGARS—The market has been fairly active during the day, with a somewhat restricted supply. With the Eastern markets advancing, there is an upward tendency to all grades. There is still a fair [illegible]; the market is firm, besides which the supply is irregular and prices rule firm. We quote:

New Orleans	[illegible]
Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined, Powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]
Chicago A	[illegible]
Chicago B	[illegible]
Chicago C	[illegible]

MAPLE SUGAR—In liberal supply and good demand. Prices rule easier with a decline of ½c ⅌ lb on former quotations. We quote:

Common, in cakes, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Refined, in cakes, ⅌ lb	[illegible]

SYRUPS—Receipts still limited, and in good demand. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

Chicago Sugar House	[illegible]
Chicago Golden	[illegible]
Chicago Amber	[illegible]
New Orleans, old crop	[illegible]
New Orleans, new crop	[illegible]

SPICES—In active demand, with stocks in store generally low. Prices rule very firm at previous rates with an upward tendency. We quote:

Pepper, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]
Mace	[illegible]

SALERATUS—In fair supply and good demand. Market very firm at present quotations. We quote:

Babbitt's Best	[illegible]
Pure	[illegible]
DeLand's Chemical	[illegible]
Healthy	[illegible]

SALT—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Domestic, Fine Salt	[illegible]
Coarse	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with sacks	[illegible]
Foreign—Turks Island ⅌ sack	[illegible]
Ground Alum ⅌ sack	[illegible]

SEEDS—TIMOTHY—More active and shade firmer. Sales to-day were: 11 bags very choice at $2.60; 60 bags prime at $2.40; 20 bags at $2.40; 10 bags at $2.30; 250 bu at $2.20; 112 bags at $2.00; 3 bags at $2.15. CLOVER —135 bu prime at $6.75. HUNGARIAN—[illegible]. FLAX—20 bags good at $2.90, 6 bags inferior at $2.60.

TEAS—In moderate supply and very firm at previous quotations. There is a large amount of activity in the market, both for city and country trade. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
superior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
extra to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
extra to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
extra to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Japan, fine to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Oolongs, inferior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
extra to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Souchong, ⅌ lb	[illegible]

TOBACCO—Market generally active and firm at previous quotations.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Illinois middling to fair [illegible]

CHICAGO TOBACCO MANUFACTURING BRANDS

PLUG TOBACCO.

OTHER BRANDS.

FINE TOBACCO.

SNUFF.

TALLOW—Received to-day 2,157 lbs. In fair inquiry, principally for shipping; previous quotations rule steady and unchanged:

Good do	[illegible]
Prime City Butchers	[illegible]
Country	[illegible]
Rough Tallow	[illegible]

Sales to-day, 10 tubs country at 10½c.

VINEGAR—In good supply, and fair demand. Market firm and unchanged. We quote:

Pure Cider Vinegar, per gal	[illegible]
Pure Malt do	[illegible]
Corn'n do do	[illegible]

WOOL—Received, 770 lbs. Market quiet with no indications of increasing activity. Buyers for the present seem to have no confidence, and are doing little or nothing. Prices tolerably firm. We quote:

Fine fleece	[illegible]
Medium fleece	[illegible]
Coarse fleece	[illegible]
Factory Tub Washed	[illegible]

WOOD—Market moderately active, buyers are holding back as much as possible until the supplies are renewed, when lower rates will be adopted. We quote:

Beech ⅌ cord	$10.50—delivered at $11.50
Hickory ⅌ cord	11.50 " 12.50
Maple ⅌ cord	11.00 " 12.00

Miscellaneous.

IODINE WATER.

A Solution of IODINE in pure WATER, WITHOUT SOLVENT.

It acts upon the
HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS,
DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The great success which has attended the use of IODINE WATER in private practice, and the indorsement of HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY, enables us to recommend it, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence in the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver, and Kidney Complaints, Pimples on the face, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weakness, Dyspepsia, Debility, Syphilis, Mercurial Diseases, &c.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

Price $1 per bottle, or half dozen at one time, $5.

Sold by druggists generally.

IODINE WATER is a scientific discovery, prepared only by DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, New York.

Sold by BLISS & SHARP,
de25-[illegible] 144 Lake street, Chicago.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES — FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, AN IRRITATED OR SORE THROAT, if allowed to progress results in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Diseases, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the affected parts, and give almost immediate relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH and CONSUMPTIVE COUGHS, the Troches are useful. Public Speakers and Singers should have the Troches to strengthen the voice. Military Officers and Soldiers who overtax the voice, and are exposed to sudden changes, should use them. Obtain only the genuine. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army, and have received testimonials from many eminent men.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine in the United States and most Foreign countries, at 25 cents per box.

de25-[illegible]

THE SILVER SHIP.

Away she sailed—the Silver Ship—
The bloodhound at her prow—
And high above the howling blast
Was heard the pirate's vow!
His vow that from his bosom's core
Should flow life's crimson tide
Ere Ruy Leol, his rival brave,
Should call sweet Yola bride!

Another New Story!
NOW READY IN
THE NEW YORK WEEKLY,
(The best Story and Sketch Paper Published.)

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY has succeeded, at great expense, in securing the services of one of the greatest of living romance writers, who, for reasons of his own, chooses to write for them not under his proper name, but under the *nom de plume* of

LOUIS LEON.

The fame of this gentleman is world-wide, and it is safe to say that there is hardly a reader of romance on this continent who has not, at one time or another, been charmed by his genius. As a writer of romance, it is not too much to say, that he stands without a superior on either side of the Atlantic.

Louis Leon's first contribution to the columns of the NEW YORK WEEKLY is indisputably the finest of all his productions. He himself in a letter to us says: "It is infinitely superior to anything which I have ever written." This splendid romance is entitled

THE SILVER SHIP;
OR,
The Bloodhound of the Carribbean.
A SPANISH-AMERICAN STORY,
BY LOUIS LEON.

The tale is historical, and the main incidents are true. The principal characters are CALLOCABRAS, the famous pirate, commonly called by the Spanish-Americans of his times, before the proper name was known, *El Sabueso del Mar Caribe*, or the Bloodhound of the Carribbean—a title that arose from his TERRIBLY MYSTERIOUS way of learning about the movements of treasure-ships, and tracking them, a secret which is clearly explained for the first time in these pages. RUY LEOL, the hammock-maker of Isla Grande, who also lives and moves in a singular mystery. COUNT REGLA, of Mexico, the proprietor of the great silver mine of Regla. PADRE LASSO, the priest of Isla Grande. CAPTAIN ROMERO, the commander of the galleon *Encantadora*, the Silver Ship. SENOR NEELA, a person of wealth and luxurious tastes, who lives retired at a beautiful villa on Isla Grande, and to whom an extraordinary mystery attaches. YOLA, a young girl of marvellous graces and loveliness, under charge of Padre Lasso, and reputed among the inhabitants of Isla Grande to be his niece—a glorious type of the Spanish American woman, a being of sunshine and flowers, over whose life, at the moment of her introduction, rests a painful mystery, in which is threatened an appalling doom! IOLEE LEOL, the foster-sister of Don Ruy. THE COUNTESS OF REGLA. YOLA is a glorious creation—a fresh ingenious young creature, in whom the lady readers will be especially interested.

We confidently look for an immense increase in circulation on this story, and newsdealers would do well to send in their orders in time.

Besides the above great story, this favorite family journal will contain two other continued stories of great merit, as well as from EIGHT to TWELVE first class sketches of different varieties, a large number of POEMS, and a variety of departments of useful and entertaining character, including "Pleasant Paragraphs," "Mirthful Morsels," "Knowledge Box," "Items of Interest," etc., etc., the whole going to form a family newspaper which, as is freely admitted by all who take it, has not its equal either in this country or the old.

Price, five cents for a single copy, $2.50 per year, and liberal terms offered to getters up of clubs.

STREET & SMITH,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
No. 11 Frankfort street, New York City.

☞ Specimen Copies sent free. mh[illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense [illegible] NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

CAVALRY HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March [illegible]

One hundred and twenty-five (125) Cavalry Horses will be purchased for Government Horses delivered at [illegible] Chicago, Ill. [illegible] from [illegible] to sixteen (16) hands high, [illegible]

Payment will be made on delivery of eight (8) or more horses [illegible]

J. A. POTTER, [illegible]

New Publications.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
TO THE
ARMY AND NAVY
AND TO
Every Intelligent Observer
OF
Military and Naval Operations.

The United States Service
MAGAZINE.

Devoted to the Interests, Descriptive of the Progress, and Illustrative of the Honorable Services of the United States Army and Navy, Regular and Volunteer.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL CARE OF
HENRY COPPEE,
Professor of English Literature and History in the University of Pennsylvania, late an Officer in the Artillery in the Service of the United States.

NOW READY.

CONTENTS OF THE MARCH NUMBER.

I. Missouri.
II. Military organization of the Republic of Switzerland.
III. Volunteering and Conscription.
IV. Russia and America.
V. The Chase.
VI. Elegibility of Medical Officers of the Army as Members of certain Courts martial.
VII. Horsemanship, and the Methods of Training Horses to Obey his Rider.
VIII. Railroads in War.
IX. Three Months Around Charleston Bar; or the Great Siege as We Saw It. No. II.
X. On Military Topography of Europe.
XI. The Siege of Charleston.
XII. The Battle of the Dead Cid. Poetry.
Literary Intelligence and Notes on New Books.
Editors' Special Department.
Official Intelligence.
The Army.
Regular Navy.
Volunteer Navy.

CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER.

I. The Ethics and Humanities of War.
II. Military Surgery, Ancient and Modern, (with Incidents.)
III. Organization of the Staff.
IV. On the Military Topography of Europe.
V. The African Color-Sergeant.
VI. Later Rambles over the Field of Gettysburg. (Concluded.)
VII. Three Months Around Charleston Bar; or the Great Siege as We Saw It.
VIII. Cavalry Song.
Literary Intelligence and Notes of New Books.
Editor's Special Department.
Official Intelligence.
The Army.
The Navy.

CONTENTS OF THE JANUARY NUMBER.

I. A Word of Greeting.
II. Chattanooga, (with a map.)
III. The Northern and Western Lakes.
IV. A Few Facts about Artillery.
V. A Modern Fable, with an International Moral.
VI. The Burial at Gettysburg. Poetry.
VII. The Use of Iron in Fortifications, by Brig. Gen. J. G. Barnard, Lieut. Col. Corps of Engineers.
VIII. War Songs and their Influence in History, by Charles G. Leland, Esq.
IX. Greek Fire and other Inflammables.
X. Modern War, in Theory and Practice.
XI. Later Rambles on the Field of Gettysburg, by M. Jacobs, D. D.
VII. French Military Phrases.
Literary Intelligence and Notes on New Books.
Editor's Special Department.
Official Intelligence.
The Army.
The Navy.

The Publisher has the pleasure of announcing that contributions are already received from some of the most distinguished Officers of both Services, and from writers of the highest authority.

Its PRINCIPAL ARTICLES will cover the whole scope of War Topics, including Modifications and Inventions of Arms of all kinds; Notes on the Organization of Armies and Navies; Historical Sketches and Illustrations; Interesting Narratives and Personal Experience; Stories of Military and Naval Life; Military Hygiene, and such other themes as are directly or indirectly connected with the great subject.

The columns of OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE will be made full and accurate, and will be brought down to the very day of going to press. The Department at Washington have offered every facility for this department of this promise.

The Editor's "Special Department"

Will present, from month to month, a Sketch of the progress of the War; a clear statement of our Foreign and International Relations, and such varied Correspondence with Readers and Correspondents as will bring the Journal en rapport with its Patrons. Extracts from Army Letters and Translations from Foreign Military and Naval Magazines will also appear in this department.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF THE MANY FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS FROM DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CITIZENS:

Lieut. Gen. SCOTT says:

"I have read, and shall continue to read, with pleasure, the *United States Service Magazine*, edited by my friend, Prof. COPPEE, whom I regard as one of the most accomplished officers of the army."

"Such a Magazine cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to the Army and Navy, and to the public generally."

Lieut. Gen. GRANT says:

"Such a Magazine is much needed, and is deserving of the most liberal patronage. Every facility will be given for its circulation in this military division."

Maj. Gen. MEADE says:

"I have read with great satisfaction the first number of the *Magazine*, and shall be very glad to contribute to its success in any way in my power."

Rear Admiral DUPONT says:

"I feel interested and gratified that such a work should be ushered under your auspices, and will take pleasure in giving it any aid in my power."

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW says:

"Your new magazine, I have no doubt, will be very successful, not only in the Army and Navy, but among civilians, for every one is deeply interested in the war and modern crusade against barbarism."

[From the New York Times.]

No Magazine in the country appeals more powerfully for general support than the *United States Service Magazine*. It appears with greater claims to deserve it.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

To the people, as well as the Army and Navy, this Magazine will be a welcome visitor. Prof. Coppee, of this city, is the editor, a sufficient guarantee of its excellence and success.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The first number abounds in interesting and instructive articles.

[From the Boston Journal.]

This periodical promises to be of much historical value, not only to those in the service, but to the public generally.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

It bids fair to fill, most satisfactorily, a very important speciality in our periodical literature.

The rise of the Magazine will be octavo, each number containing 112 pages—printed on a superior quality of paper, and in the highest style of the art.

TERMS—Five dollars per year in advance. Single numbers sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of 50 cents, or Nos. 1, 2 and 3 sent for $1.25. For sale by all Booksellers and Periodical Dealers.

C. B. RICHARDSON,
Publisher and Proprietor, 596 Broadway, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Subscriber will Publish in April a SPLENDID MILITARY PORTRAIT OF
LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT
WITH HIS AUTOGRAPH.
FINELY ENGRAVED ON STEEL, BY ONE OF THE BEST ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.

It is copied from a recent photograph, and is the only correct portrait.

THE NAME WILL BE SENT IN THE NAME OF THE ARMY, and will furnish a portrait worthy the patronage of the friends of the General.

The size of the Engraving itself will be [illegible]

PRICES:

Plain Proofs [illegible]
India Proofs [illegible]
Artist's Proofs before letters [illegible]

Persons desiring this splendid Portrait are requested to forward their names early to the Publisher, so that they may be supplied with the first and best Proofs, as only a limited number of [illegible] will be printed. For sale by all Booksellers and Print Dealers.

☞ Sent by mail or express free of charge, on receipt of price.

Agents wanted in every town and county.

C. B. RICHARDSON.
[illegible]

Special Notices.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

Which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an IMMEDIATE beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in Bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties re-filling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
[illegible] 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Cherokee Remedy.

The caption of this paragraph is the name of a vegetable medicine in the form of a syrup, which is now admitted, when used with Cherokee Injection, to be the safest and speediest cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, and *Fluor Albus* (Whites in females). If we consider the amount of suffering and frequency of these diseases, we cannot but admit the Cherokee Remedy and Injection to be among the blessings of science. They replace sickness by health and loathsomeness by cleanliness.

Death in the Air.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—A sure PREVENTIVE of epidemics is now within the reach of every member of the community. The protective properties of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are acknowledged throughout the Western Hemisphere. Armed with this inestimable TONIC and ALTERATIVE, thousands plunge fearlessly into the most unhealthy regions of California, and stay there for weeks, months, years, without experiencing a day's sickness. It is the great acclimating cordial of the age. As a remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all disturbances of the bowels, it has no rival, either among patent medicines or among the drugs prescribed in regular practice. So satisfied are the physicians of the United States on this head, that at the suggestion of the most eminent practitioners, it has been placed on the list of standard specifics in most of the civil and military hospitals in America. Its operation is, so to speak, to IRON-PLATE the system, and render it invulnerable to the climatic influences which make such fatal havoc among our mining and farming population at certain seasons of the year. Perfectly harmless, it may be taken with perfect impunity by persons for whom all other stimulants are too exhilarating to be safely used.

mh21-[illegible]

Give Heed!

A cold is often thought to be a too trifling matter to claim immediate or serious attention until it gets such a hold on the lungs as to imperil the life of the consumptive patient—then and not till then do many think serious of relief, when it often comes too late; what foolish negligence, we say, when 25 cents will go so far as to cure a Cold, Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, &c. Hasten and go to a Druggist and invest in a bottle of MADAME PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM. Fuller, Finch & Fuller, and Smith & Dwyer, Wholesale Agents for the Western States.

mh[illegible]

Bull's Cedron Bitters.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 28, 1863.

We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED, Collector Int. Rev., 3d District Kentucky.
[illegible] COTTON, Collector of the Port of Louisville.
[illegible] Marshal General of Kentucky.
REV. D. P. HENDERSON, Cor. Secretary of Sanitary Commission.
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO., Publishers Democrat.
[illegible] DOERN, Proprietor Louisville Anzeiger.
HUGHES & [illegible], Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
DAVIS, GREEN & CO., Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main street, Louisville.
HART & MAPOTHER, Lithographers, cor. Market and Third street, Louisville, Ky.
JULIUS WINTER, Clothing Merchant, cor. Third and Market sts, Louisville, Ky.
CAPT. S. F. HILDRETH, of Steamer Maj. Anderson.
MAJ. L. T. THURSTON, Paymaster U. S. Army.
[illegible] METCALF, National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
COL. JESSE BAYLES, 4th Kentucky Cavalry.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Louisville Journal.

Sold in Chicago at wholesale and retail by
H. SCOVIL, 59 Randolph street.
[illegible]

Holloway's Pills.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—No other remedies of the day possess the property of restraining those inordinate pains incidental to the gentler sex, and which are the results of nervous debility or enfeebled constitution. Thousands of females in America owe their cure and the actual enjoyment of health to the use of these celebrated remedies. Their nature is so simple that they may be taken by the most delicate female with perfect freedom and safety. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 60c., and $1 per box.

mh[illegible]

Doctor Thomson.

Formerly Assistant Surgeon to De Novo Hospital, Porto Maria, Lisbon, Portugal, and Surgeon to Hospital St. Antoine, Saint Pierre, W. I., has devoted himself to the treatment of contagious Blood diseases for more than thirty years. Ten years practice in Chicago, Ill., has established for him an unprecedented reputation in curing Scrofula, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, and all blood diseases, Nervous Debility, &c., without the use of mercury. The various complicated and distressing diseases incident to females, treated with the utmost success. Office and Anatomical Museum at 95 South Clark street. Post Office Box 72. By inclosing 10 cents in postage stamps, The Gentleman's Guide shall be forwarded to any address in the United States.

mh17-[illegible]

Help for the Afflicted.

DR. DADD'S RESIN WEED TROCHES, prepared from the Prairie Weed "Silphyum." The properties of the Resin Weed are well known to the people of the West as safe and efficient for the treatment of Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Catarrh. Also, Fluid Extract of Silphyum. Prepared by G. H. DADD, M. D.

LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago. For sale by all Druggists.

[illegible]

Physiological View of Marriage.

Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the BEST IN THE WORLD. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect —changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly, to a Glossy BLACK or NATURAL BROWN, without Injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed William A. Batchelor, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York.

[illegible]

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1838, now permanently located at 88 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, devotes himself to the treatment of CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS, and all kinds of BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES and DISORDERS OF A CONTAGIOUS and PRIVATE CHARACTER. Cures them without resorting to MERCURY, IODIDE, POTASSA, ARSENIC or any poisonous MINERAL. A POSITIVE CURE for all ORGANIC WEAKNESS, such as Seminal Weakness, Impotency and Nocturnal Emissions, brought on by indulging in the secret habits of youth, excesses, entailed hereditarily, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness, and often times insanity and the whole deplorable train of symptoms, treated and cured by an infallible method, saving much time and expense. Gleet, Gonorrhea, Stricture, and all diseases peculiar to the sexes, of a private nature, radically cured.

[illegible] of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, when the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and [illegible], together with an endless number of other [illegible].

Dr. James is recommended by the press generally of this city, the medical faculty, and persons of all classes of society. Those afflicted should apply immediately, and be cured of these terrible diseases. Remember Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 88 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets. Office open from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. Consultations confidential.

mh[illegible]

Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Edward K. Kendall, Joseph M. Dake and James S. Kendall, under the firm of O. Kendall's Son's & Co., expired by limitation January 1, 1864. All persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for immediate payment and settle all notes.

EDWARD K. KENDALL,
JOSEPH M. DAKE,
JAMES S. KENDALL.

Chicago, February 1, 1864.

The business in all its branches will be continued at the old stand,

Cor. of Washington & Dearborn Sts.,

by the undersigned, who, by his thorough knowledge and experience in the business, hopes to merit the patronage of the former friends and of the public generally. [illegible]

O. KENDALL.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Merriman & Owen, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness due said firm will be paid by John A. Merriman, who is authorized to receive all dues.

JOHN A. MERRIMAN,
M. S. OWEN.

Chicago, March 17th, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of Bowne & Merriman, and will continue the wholesale manufacturing business heretofore carried on by Merriman & Owen, at No. [illegible]

E. S. BOWNE,
J. A. MERRIMAN.

Chicago, March 17, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between James McKindley and O. S. Ingraham, under the name of
JAMES McKINDLEY & CO.,
is this day dissolved by limitation. Wm. McKindley [illegible] the firm, and the remaining partners are authorized to settle the business.

WM. McKINDLEY,
[illegible]
O. S. INGRAHAM.

The business of the late firm of James McKindley & Co. will be continued under the name and style of
McKINDLEY, INGRAHAM & CO.,
[illegible], GILCHRIST and JONATHAN MAY.

[illegible] McKINDLEY, INGRAHAM & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of
McKEE, WING & SMITH,
[illegible]

EDWARD WING,
J. F. SMITH.

DRIED APPLES.—200 brls. and
Ohio and Michigan Dried Apples
[illegible]

New Publications.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY

AND TO

Every Intelligent Observer

OF

Military and Naval Operations.

The United States Service

MAGAZINE,

Devoted to the Interests, Descriptive of the Progress, and Illustrative of the Honorable Services of the United States Army and Navy, Regular and Volunteer.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL CARE OF

HENRY COPPEE,

Professor of English Literature and History in the University of Pennsylvania, late an Officer in the Artillery in the Service of the United States.

NOW READY.

CONTENTS OF THE MARCH NUMBER.
- I. Missouri.
- II. Military organization of the Republic of Switzerland.
- III. Volunteering and Conscription.
- IV. Russia and America.
- V. The Chase.
- VI. Eligibility of Medical Officers of the Army to Members of certain Courts martial.
- VII. Horsemanship, and the Methods of Training the Horse to Obey his Rider.
- VIII. Railroads in War.
- IX. Three Months Around Charleston Bar; or the Great Siege as We Saw It. No. II.
- X. On Military Topography of Europe.
- XI. The Siege of Charleston.
- XII. The Battle of the Dead Old. Poetry.
- Literary Intelligence and Notes on New Books. Editors' Special Department. Official Intelligence. The Army. Regular Navy. Volunteer Navy.

CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER.
- I. The Bibles and Humanities of War.
- II. Military Surgery, Ancient and Modern. (Incidents.)
- III. Organization of the Staff.
- IV. On the Military Topograph of Europe.
- V. The African Color-Sergeant.
- VI. Later Rambles over the Field of Gettysburg. (Concluded.)
- VII. Three Months Around Charleston Bar; or the Great Siege as We Saw It.
- VIII. Cavalry Song.
- Literary Intelligence and Notes of New Books. Editor's Special Department. Official Intelligence. The Army. The Navy.

CONTENTS OF THE JANUARY NUMBER.
- I. A Word of Greeting.
- II. Chattanooga. (with a map.)
- III. The Northern and Western Lakes.
- IV. A Few Facts about Artillery.
- V. A Modern Fable, with an International Moral.
- VI. The Burial at Gettysburg. Poetry.
- VII. The Use of Iron in Fortifications, by Brig. Gen. J. G. Barnard, Lieut. Col. Corps of Engineers.
- VIII. War Songs and their Influence in History, by Charles G. Leland, Esq.
- IX. Greek Fire and other Inflammables.
- X. Modern War, in Theory and Practice.
- XI. Later Rambles on the Field of Gettysburg, by M. Jacobs, D. D.
- VII. French Military Phrases. Literary Intelligence and Notes on New Books. Editor's Special Department. Official Intelligence. The Army. The Navy.

The Publisher has the pleasure of announcing that contributions are already received from many of the most distinguished Officers of both Services, and also writers of the highest authority.

Its PRINCIPAL ARTICLES will cover the whole scope of War Topics, including Modifications and Inventions of Arms of all kinds; Notes on the Organization of Armies and Navies; Historical Sketches; Illustrations; Interesting Narratives and Personal Experiences; Stories of Military and Naval Life; Military Hygiene, and such other themes as are directly or indirectly connected with the great subject.

The columns of OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE will be chosen full and accurate, and will be brought up to the very day of going to press. The Department at Washington have offered every facility for the fulfilment of this promise.

The Editor's "Special Department"

Will present, from month to month, a Sketch of the progress of the War; a clear statement of our Foreign and International Relations, and such varied Collections with Readers and Correspondents as will keep the Journal en rapport with its Patrons. Extracts from Army Letters and Translations from Foreign Military and Naval Magazines will also appear in this Department.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF THE MANY FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS FROM DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CITIZENS:

Lieut. Gen. SCOTT says:

"I have read, and shall continue to read, with great pleasure, the *United States Service Magazine*, edited by my friend, Prof. COPPEE, whom I regard as one of the most accomplished officers of the army."

"Such a Magazine cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to the Army and Navy, and to the public generally."

Lieut. Gen. GRANT says:

"Such a Magazine is much needed, and [illegible] of the most liberal patronage. Every facility will be given for its circulation in this military division."

Maj. Gen. MEADE says:

"I have read with great satisfaction the first number of the *Magazine*, and will be very glad to contribute to its success in any way in my power."

Rear Admiral DUPONT says:

"I feel interested and gratified that such a work should be ushered under your auspices, and will take pleasure in giving it any aid in my power."

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW says:

"Your new magazine, I have no doubt, will be successful, not only in the Army and Navy, but among civilians, for every one is deeply interested in the war and modern crusade against barbarism."

[From the New York Times.]

No Magazine in the country appeals more powerfully for general support than the *United States Service*. It appears with greater claims to deserve it.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

To the people, as well as the Army and Navy, this Magazine will be a welcome visitor. Prof. Coppee, of this city, is the editor, a sufficient guarantee of its excellence and success.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The first number abounds in interesting and instructive articles.

[From the Boston Journal.]

This periodical promises to be of much interest and value, not only to those in the service, but the public generally.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

It bids fair to fill, most satisfactorily, a very important speciality in our periodical literature.

The size of the Magazine will be octavo—each number containing 112 pages—printed on a superior quality of paper, and in the highest style of the art.

TERMS—Five dollars per year in advance; single numbers sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of 50 cents, or Nos. 1, 2 and 3 sent for $1.50. For sale by all News and Periodical Dealers.

C. B. RICHARDSON,
Publisher and Proprietor, 596 Broadway, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Subscriber will Publish in April a SPLENDID MILITARY PORTRAIT OF

LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT,

WITH HIS AUTOGRAPH,

FINELY ENGRAVED ON STEEL BY ONE OF THE BEST ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.

It is copied from a recent photograph, and is strictly correct portrait.

[illegible]

PRICES:

[illegible]

C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher, 596 Broadway.

Special Notices.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an IMMEDIATE beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties re-filling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, N. Y.

Cherokee Remedy.

The caption of this paragraph is the name of a vegetable medicine in the form of a syrup, which is now admitted, when used with Cherokee Injection, to be the safest and speediest cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, and *Fluor Albus* (Whites in females.) If we consider the amount of suffering and frequency of these diseases, we cannot but admit the Cherokee Remedy and Injection to be among the blessings of science. They replace sickness by health and loathsomeness by cleanliness.

Death in the Air.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—A SURE PREVENTIVE of epidemics is now within the reach of every member of the community. The protective properties of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are acknowledged throughout the Western Hemisphere. Armed with this inestimable TONIC and ALTERATIVE, thousands plunge fearlessly into the most unhealthy regions of California, and stay there for weeks, months, or years, without experiencing a day's sickness. It is the great acclimating cordial of the age. As a remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all disturbances of the bowels, it has no rival, either among "patent medicines," or among the drugs prescribed in regular practice. So satisfied are the physicians of the United States on this head, that at the suggestion of the most eminent practitioners, it has been placed on the list of medical specifics in most of the civil and military hospitals in America. Its operation is, so to speak, to IRON-PLATE the system, and render it invulnerable to the climatic influences which cause such fatal havoc among our mining and farming population at certain seasons of the year. Perfectly harmless, it may be taken with perfect impunity by persons for whom all other stimulants are exhilarating to be safely used.

Give Heed!

A cold is often thought to be a too trifling matter to claim immediate or serious attention until it gets such a hold on the lungs as to imperil the life of the consumptive patient—then and not till then do many think seriously of relief, when it often comes too late; what foolish negligence, we say, when 25 cents will go so far as to cure a Cold, Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, &c. Hesitate not to go to a Druggist and invest that in a bottle of MADAME PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM. Fuller, Finch & Fuller, and Smith & Dwyer, Wholesale Agents for the Western States.

Bull's Cedron Bitters.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 24, 1863.

We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED, Collector Int. Rev., 3d District Kentucky.
CHAS. B. COTTON, Collector of the Port of Louisville.
[illegible] Marshal General of Kentucky.
Dr. D. P. HENDERSON, Cor. Secretary of Sanitary Commission.
HENRY HUGHES & CO., Publishers Democrat.
DR. F. DOERN, Proprietor Louisville Anzeiger.
HUGHES & FARRELL, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants, Louisville, Ky.
DAVIS, GREEN & CO., Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main street, Louisville.
HART & MAPOTHER, Lithographers, cor. Market and Third street, Louisville.
JULIUS WINTER, Clothing Merchant, cor. Third and Market sts., Louisville, Ky.
CAPT. L. T. THURSTON, Paymaster U. S. Army.
[illegible], Paymaster Maj. Anderson.
M. METCALF, National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
COL. JESSE BAYLES, 4th Kentucky Cavalry.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Louisville Journal.
Sold in Chicago at wholesale and retail by
H. SCOVIL, 9 Randolph street.

Holloway's Pills.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—No other remedies of the day possess the property of restraining those inordinate [illegible] the gentler sex, and which are the results of nervous debility or enfeebled constitution. Thousands of females in America owe their existence and the actual enjoyment of health to the use of these celebrated remedies. Their nature is so simple that they may be taken by the most delicate female with perfect freedom and safety. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

Doctor Thomson.

Formerly Assistant Surgeon to De Novo Hospital, Santa Maria, Lisbon, Portugal, and Surgeon to Hospital Saint Antoine, Saint Pierre, W. I., has devoted himself to the treatment of contagious blood diseases for more than thirty years. Ten years practice in Chicago, Ill., has established for him an unprecedented reputation in curing Scrofula, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, and all blood diseases, Nervous Debility, &c., without the use of mercury. The various complicated and distressing diseases incident to females, treated with skill. Private Office and Anatomical Museum at No. South Clark street. Post Office Box 72. By inclosing 16 cents in postage stamps, The Unfortunates' Guide shall be forwarded to any address in the United States.

Help for the Afflicted.

DR. DADD'S RESIN WEED TROCHES, prepared from the Prairie Weed "Silphyum." The properties of the Resin Weed are well known to the people of the West as safe and efficient for the treatment of Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Catarrh. Also, Fluid Extract of Silphyum. Prepared by G. H. DADD, M. D. LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago. For sale by all Druggists.

Physiological View of Marriage.

Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The only HARMLESS, True and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly, to a Glossy BLACK or NATURAL BROWN, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at No. 13 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, is a specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS and all kinds of BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES, and DISEASES of a CONFIDENTIAL CHARACTER. Cures them without resorting to Mercury, Iodide, Potassii, Arsenic or any poison, with his ALTERATIVE, a POSITIVE CURE for all skin and blood poisons.

[illegible]

Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Edward K. Kendall, Joseph M. Dake and James S. Kendall, under the firm of E. K. Kendall & Co., expired by limitation February 1, 1864. All persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for immediate settlement, and all persons owing said firm will please call and settle at once.

EDWARD K. KENDALL,
J. M. DAKE,
JAMES S. KENDALL.

Chicago, February 1, 1864.

The business in all its branches will be continued at the old stand,

cor. of Washington & Dearborn Sts.,

by the undersigned, who, by his thorough knowledge and experience in the business, hopes to merit a share of his former friends and of the public patronage.

O. KENDALL.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Merriman & Owen, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness due the firm will be paid by John A. Merriman, and the firm will be paid by him.

JOHN A. MERRIMAN,
M. S. OWEN.

Chicago, March 17th, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Bowns & Merriman and will continue the business heretofore carried on by Merriman & Owen, at No. 54 West [illegible]

E. E. BOWNS,
J. A. MERRIMAN.

Chicago, March 17, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between James McKindley, [illegible] and G. S. Ingraham, under the name of

JAMES McKINDLEY & CO.,

is this day dissolved by limitation, Wm. McKindley retiring from the firm, and the remaining partners are authorized to settle the business of said firm.

JAMES McKINDLEY,
WM. McKINDLEY,
G. S. INGRAHAM.

The business of the late firm of James McKindley & Co. will be continued under the name and style of

McKINDLEY, INGRAHAM & CO.,

JAMES McKINDLEY, G. S. INGRAHAM, HORATIO N. MAY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of

[illegible] WING & SMITH,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

EDWARD WING,
J. F. SMITH.

DRIED APPLES.—200 bbls. and [illegible] Michigan Dried Apples

For sale by BATES, STONE & CO.

Banking and Exchange.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Richard J. Sherman, of Buffalo, Benjamin F. Jervis, President of the Bank of Gansevoort, N. Y., and Edward S. Rich, of E. S. Rich's Bank of Exchange, Buffalo, have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on and transacting the business of

BANKING,

At 30 PINE STREET, in the city of New York.

UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF

RICH, SHERMAN & CO.,

Will pay particular attention to the Collection of Notes, Drafts, &c., and to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL KINDS,

Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to be checked for at sight.

March 1st, 1864.
R. J. SHERMAN,
B. F. JERVIS,
E. S. RICH.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

4 South Clark St., Loomis Buildings.

We are now prepared to receive Deposits, Buy and Sell Exchange, and transact a General Banking Business.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
E. HUTCHINGS BADGER, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

156 LAKE STREET.

Original and Subscribed Capital, - - $200,000

JAS. H. BOWEN, President.
AMOS T. HALL, Vice President.
IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

Southwest cor. Lake and Clark-sts.

CAPITAL, - - - $400,000.

E. AIKEN, President.
SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't.
E. E. BRAINTRD, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF

Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, February 1st, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE SECOND National Bank of CHICAGO, in the County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the SECOND National Bank of CHICAGO, County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and seal of office, this FIRST day of FEBRUARY, 1864.

[SEAL.]
(Signed.)
No. 225.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

SUCCESSOR TO

J. A. ELLIS & CO.

We are now prepared to receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, and transact a General Banking Business.

We also keep on hand for sale United States Revenue Stamps, allowing the usual discount on orders for one hundred dollars and upwards.

Office Northwest corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

J. A. ELLIS, President.
EDWD. L. TINKHAM, Cashier.
Chicago, February 8th, 1864.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1863.

GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Educational.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS IS PREPARED to receive a few

ADDITIONAL PUPILS,

Between the ages of 9 and 14 years, to educate with her daughters, at Idlewild. Address Moodna, Orange County, New York.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Lake Forest, Ill. The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 31st day of APRIL next. Circulars and any desirable information will be received on application to the undersigned.

B. DICKINSON.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President. Superb buildings, with extensive improvements have just been made, at a cost of upwards of Twenty Thousand Dollars.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE,
REV. I. C PERSHING, D. D., PRESIDENT.

Superb buildings. Twenty teachers. Thorough and extensive course of study. Unsurpassed facilities in the

ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES.

Telegraphing and Organ Music taught. Spring term commences MARCH 30th, 1864. Send to President Pershing for a catalogue. M. SIMPSON, Pres't Trustees.

Boots and Shoes.

1864.—SPRING TRADE.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

30 Lake-St., Chicago, Ill.

We have now on hand a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods of the very best manufacture, and of a superior quality to those usually offered in this market.

Having made our purchases in DECEMBER, 1863, for the coming season, prior to the recent advances, we believe we can offer UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS to Cash Buyers, visiting this market.

We continue to make EXTRA SIZES and GOOD GOODS our SPECIALITY.

Financial.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 26th, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENTUM on the income, of Third Mortgage Bonds of this Company out of the earnings of 1863, payable in cash on the 1st day of April next.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TO OWNERS OF

RIVER PROPERTY.

Having at a large outlay, thoroughly repaired our stock of Machinery for the

DREDGING AND DOCKING BUSINESS,

And the season being now open, we are prepared to fill all orders in our line with promptness.

Our stock is four times larger and much more effective than that of any other similar concern in the Northwest, and owners of river property will consult their own interests by giving us a call.

Those desirous of having property improved before the opening of navigation, will please leave orders immediately.

FOX & HOWARD,
243 South Water street.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO.

Terms and Conditions of Commutation

On and After February 1st, 1864.

BETWEEN CHICAGO AND

	Miles.	1 year.	6 mo.	3 mo.	1 mo.
Haless	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cottage Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock's Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheaton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clintonville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Copies of Rules and Regulations can be obtained on application at the General Ticket Office of the Company.

E. B. TALCOTT,
General Superintendent.

G. M. WHEELER,
Gen'l. Freight Agent.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated

TOILET SOAP,

in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

750,000 LBS. FREIGHT wanted for Bannock City and Salt Lake. We are prepared to freight the above amount of goods, leaving Nebraska City, N. T., on and after the 1st of April. We refer to STALEY, BARRETT & CO., wholesale grocers, 12 State street, Chicago.

S. POTTER & CO.,
Nebraska City, N. T.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. WILCOX'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, has been adopted by the Union States Government, which has appointed him to supply them to disabled soldiers. FREE orders from [illegible] STAFFORD, 78 South Clark street, Chicago, will receive immediate attention. Send for pamphlets.

P. O. Box 2086.

N. B. MANSFIELD HAVING retired from the firm of BARRETT, POWELL & CO., the name of the firm will be changed to BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL, who will continue the Banking Business, under the same name with the offices (as heretofore) at No. 4 Masonic Temple, 51 Dearborn street.

SAMUEL E. BARRETT,
WM. H. ARNOLD,
MOSES W. POWELL.

Chicago, March 18, 1864.

PURE SPIRITS and ALCOHOL.

I manufacture and have for sale, the very strongest and purest quality of

ALCOHOL AND PURE SPIRITS,

Suitable for the IDAHO trade.

A. F. CROSKEY,
21 & 23 Water-st.

NEW MAPLE SUGAR.—We are daily receiving large quantities of

NEW MAPLE SUGAR,

To which we call the attention of the trade. Country orders promptly filled.

BATES, STONE & CO.

NEW ORLEANS

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

First arrivals of the New Crop.

[illegible] hhds. Sugar,
[illegible] bbls. Molasses.

For sale by

EARL & HATCHER,
Lafayette, Ind.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Abel C D
Adams Annie
Adams John mrs
Adams Hannah M
Adett Deb
Ayers Louisa
Allen Geo W mrs
Allen E C mrs
Allen Kate
Anderson Betsey
Anderson J P mrs
Andrews Wm H mrs
Ashton Kate
Asher Mary C
Austin Marie
Austin Lizzie A

B

Babcock E B mrs
[illegible]

C

Calligan Della
[illegible]

D

Davis Lewis mrs
Darrow Mary Ann
[illegible]

E

Earle Diana
Eastman Abbie A
[illegible]

F

Fulton Margaret
Farrell Ida
Farnsworth E C
Fox Alice
[illegible]

G

Galvin Bridget A
Gooding Mary J
[illegible]

H

Hallan Mary
Hill Victoria
[illegible]

I

Ingersoll Helen S
Iglehart Nellie

J

James Emma J
Jennings Mary
[illegible]

K

Kay Maria
Kelly Ann
[illegible]

L

Lace Mary
Lewis Sophronia
[illegible]

M

Markham L
Miller Nellie F
[illegible]

Mc

McAvoy Anne
McGraw Mary Ann
[illegible]

N

Nash Mary
Nichols Kate
[illegible]

O

O'Malley Sarah
[illegible]

P

Parker Annie
Perkins J T mrs
[illegible]

R

Rattery Agnes
Richards Winnifred
[illegible]

S

Sawyer H E mrs
Smith Henrietta
[illegible]

T

Taylor Frances
Torrence Geo A mrs
[illegible]

U

Urch

V

Vaughan N mrs
Varian Edward mrs
Van Horn Eliza
Varlie Mary

W

Wagner Anne
Wight Hellen
[illegible]

Y

Young Ann

Initials.

N M P.... Widow of John Burdell.... E B.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Ames Benj L
Anderson Jno L
Anson Jno W
[illegible]

B

Barley R J
Ball M S
Beach & Gardner
[illegible]

C

Carroll Andrew
Callender Wilcapt
Chandler lt col
[illegible]

D

Dempster Danl R
Davis G N capt
Dorman J
[illegible]

E

Eldred Norman
[illegible]

F

[illegible]

G

Gibbs A C
[illegible]

H

Haskell Joseph E
Hagerty G R
Hall Chas H
[illegible]

I

Inright M
Irwin D S
Iveson Edward
Ingersoll John P
Ingalls & Kellogg

J

Jones M R
[illegible]

K

Kerr John With
Kidd James
King David
[illegible]

L

Leonard Geo
Leonard Joseph
Liston capt
[illegible]

M

Millikan Richd
Murphy Timothy
Muzzy A B
[illegible]

Mc

Macready Wm
McKenzie H
McGrath Mark
[illegible]

N

Nichols R P
Norton S S
Noyes Wm E
[illegible]

O

O'Conners Danl
Oster J B
Oliver W W S
[illegible]

P

Pearson J F
Parker Wm B
Proven James
[illegible]

Q

Quimby Thomas
Quimby Flavious
Quick John W
Quinn James H
Quincy Francis
Quick Nathan

R

[illegible]

S

[illegible]

T

Tilton Selah P
Thompson Harry H
Tuckett G A
[illegible]

W

Welch John
Warren J B capt
Weeks Rob
[illegible]

V

Valentine W H
Vincent Conrad
Vail Thomas
Varborn L
Van Rieve D W
Vanallen Jerome
Varney L
Vonweilenbergh
Valentine James
Vennell Oliver
Van Volkenburgh
Vanover Joseph
Vibert Joseph
Vaugh Edward
Viall John C
Vanzwaerd An-drew
Vanderwood L
Vascoe John
Vanderhoef Ph R
Vaughan Patrick
Vaughn J B
Volce Henry W
Vitchecor Samuel

Y

Young Ezra
Young Wm H
Young William S
Young James
Young W C
Young Wm B
Young Thomas C
Yelverton Wm
York William B

Z

Zepp Samuel

INITIALS.

Star Sisters Troup.... Publishers A W C A.... Agent of Stewart Cook stoves.... Proprietor of the Photographic Gallery 131 Clark street.... Advertiser for Travelling Agent 123 South Clark street.... No. 8 Harmon Block.... R H.... Hotel.... Agent of Abbots history of the Civil War in America.... Arnicon.... August.... Proprietor of 232 S Clark street.... Room No 4 Larmon Block.... Box 482.... S H S.... H S C.... M M.... L C.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m., and on Sundays from 9 a. m. to 10:15 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

THE WANE OF SLAVERY.

The Loyal Men of Kentucky true to the Government.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Mar. 19.]

The statistics of Kentucky since this rebellion begun show some curious and instructive facts. The Auditor's report shows that there were 209,001 slaves in Kentucky in 1860, and 211,012 in 1861.

The valuation of all the slaves in 1861 was	$88,704,631
In 1862 it was	57,998,498
Decrease in value	$30,706,184
The entire taxable property of the State in 1861 was	$454,473,035
In 1862 it was	351,563,350
Decrease	$112,909,686
The entire decrease since 1860 has been	165,162,817
The total decrease from 1861 to 1863 was	$1 2,209,686
Deduct from this the decrease in value of slaves	$0,706,184
And the loss in the value of the other property is ascertained to be	$82,203,502

Already equal to the entire value of the slave property of the State.

But these are not the most striking facts. Take the following twenty, being the most wealthy, counties of the State, to-wit: Boyle, Bourbon, Barren, Christian, Clarke, Daviess, Franklin, Fayette, Henderson, Jessamine, Logan, Madison, Montgomery, Nelson, Shelby, Scott, Todd, Woodford and Warren; they had in 1862, 99,749 slaves, valued at $35,606,409—nearly half the slaves of the State, both in numbers and value; these counties had 36,122 white males over 21 years of age, but have only furnished 6,078 soldiers for this war, including three years, one year, and three months men, as shown by the Adjutant General's report for 1864, and being only 16·8 per cent of their white male population over 21 years.

Take forty other counties where but little slave property is owned, comparatively speaking, and how striking the contrast, to-wit:—Adair, Allen, Bath, Boyd, Breckinridge, Butler, Carter, Casey, Clay, Clinton, Crittenden, Cumberland, Estill, Edmonson, Grant, Grayson, Green, Greenup, Hart, Jackson, Knox, Laurel, Lawrence, Lewis, Magoffin, McLean, Metcalfe, Monroe, Muhlenburg, Owsley, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Powell, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Rowan, Russell, Wayne and Whitley. These had only 27,363 slaves, total value thereof $8,577,564. These counties had, in 1862, 50,039 males over 21 years. They have furnished 17,[illegible] soldiers to the war, equal to 34·8 per cent of their male population over 21 years.

The first named twenty counties, not only owned nearly half the slaves of the State, but they owned of other property, $97,185,154, a fraction less than half of the property of the whole State, while the above named forty counties only owned of other property, $46,887,958. Whilst the poorer and more loyal counties have had their homes desolated, their brave men killed in battle, and buried by disease, these wealthy interior counties have mainly been protected from the ravages of war. They have been made prosperous by Government contracts of one kind and another, they have realized large prices for their stock and grain, and for pasturage, yet they have performed a poor, very poor part in defending the State, and sustaining the Government by furnishing soldiers. It is not meant by this to reflect on those brave men who have turned out from those counties. Far from it. All honor to these gallant men; but they have been poorly sustained by the home sentiment. There is a lack of that spirit in large slaveholding communities which is looked for as evidence that all the impulses and feelings of the heart are with the Government, and while moral support is so essential to sustain their friends who are in the army.

It is in these counties that so much discontent is bred about the "nigger." The Government may be assailed, the property of the border counties, and indeed the other property of all other counties, destroyed, the lives of hundreds and thousands of our best, bravest men of the State lost, "but save, oh save the nigger."

The property and labor of ourselves and future generations may be mortgaged and taxed to pay the national indebtedness, which is still largely increased by every day's prolongation of the war, but still, "save, oh save the nigger!"

From these counties comes the counsel to the Governor to resist the enrollment of the "nigger," which would be nothing less nor more than rebellion, and the more disreputable to Kentucky as she has been fighting the rebels, who assert they were only warring to preserve their "niggers."

I have always opposed the raising of negro troops in Kentucky, and would have unhesitatingly voted against this negro enrollment bill, had I been in Congress, but I can appreciate some of the reasons which influenced Congress to pass it.

The free States have enrolled their free colored population, thus increasing their quota of soldiers. It was therefore rational for them to regard it as but just that Kentucky's quota should be increased by the enrollment of her black population.

It does not necessarily follow, however, that negro soldiers must be raised in Kentucky, if, when the enrollment is made out, each county will furnish her quota from the white population. I opine no negro soldiers need or will be raised, but herein does the shoe pinch. These heavy slaveholding populations have not so far furnished their quota of whites; hence, to add to this their black population is an alarming increase for them to furnish. This thing is beginning to cut in earnest in Kentucky, and there is a daily growing feeling to have every county raise her own quota, especially the wealthy counties that have made so much out of the war. But to return to the enrollment act.

Every law of Congress and the State Legislature having been sanctioned by the two departments of Government to which enactments were approved and confined, must be regarded as constitutional until pronounced otherwise by the Judiciary. Then, until the courts pronounce this enactment unconstitutional, it must be regarded as law, and by a clause of the United States Constitution made a part of the supreme law of the land, "anything in the Constitution or laws of the States to the contrary notwithstanding." Then, this is a simple, naked proposition, to the Governor, to resist by force a supreme law of the land, before which State laws and State constitutions must give way.

If the Governor should determine to do this, which I cannot believe for an instant, he will find that the true loyal men of Kentucky, and from those regions which have mainly furnished the army, will not sustain him; but will sustain the Government. Let all powers beware how they attempt to put the loyal men of Kentucky in hostility to the Federal Government.

The loyal men, and the Kentucky army, will abide by the laws of the Government until those laws are pronounced unconstitutional by the judiciary.

A LOYAL KENTUCKIAN.

Miscellaneous.

Dr. R. A. Wilson's Pills

WILL CURE

HEADACHE

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE,

And if suffering from Headache, go at once and buy a box.

IF THE DIRECTIONS ARE PROPERLY FOLLOWED, THEY WILL PERFORM A

SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE.

One Pill is a Dose.

PREPARED BY

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

And Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Putty, &c.

76 & 78 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE BY

Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers Everywhere.

CHICAGO ICE COMPANY,

ONLY DEALERS IN

CRYSTAL LAKE ICE,

From Crystal Lake, McHenry Co., Ill. This company has arranged with reliable distributing teams to supply the ENTIRE CITY. Any other dealers pretending to furnish CRYSTAL LAKE ICE are guilty of misrepresentation.

Orders and communications may be left at the

General Office No. 36 South Clark St.

W. R. ARTHUR, H. E. SARGENT,
P. H. SMITH, GEO. L. DUNLAP,
JNO. B. DRAKE, HENRY COOKE,
Directors Chicago Ice Co.

OBER, ATWATER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

23 Natchez street, New Orleans, La.

ALBERT G. OBER & FRANK D. ATWATER, New Orleans.
R. P. OBER & CO., St. Louis.

CIRCULAR.

WEST DIVISION CAVALRY BUREAU,
ST. LOUIS, MO., March 12, 1864.

I. The following is published for the information of the officers concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT CAVALRY BUREAU,
March 11, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS:

I. Brigadier General John W. Davidson, United States Volunteers, having been assigned to duty in the Cavalry Bureau, is charged with the command of the Western Division of the Cavalry Bureau, headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., and particularly with the general superintendence of all that relates to the purchase, inspection, care and transportation of the cavalry horses needed by the armies of the Mississippi Valley.

II. All officers of the line of the army, west and south of Wheeling, Va., on duty in the Cavalry Bureau, will report without delay, by letter, to Brigadier General Davidson for orders.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier General Chief of Cavalry Bureau.

By order of Brigadier General DAVIDSON.

A. S. MONTGOMERY,
Lieut. and A. A. A. General.

LOOK FOR THE RED WAGONS.

Having secured a very large stock of the

BEST ICE

Ever offered for sale in this market, we are prepared to supply families, in every part of the city, the coming season.

We have also a large stock of

LAKE ICE,

Which we will deliver to Butchers, and all others who wish it, or sell at our houses VERY CHEAP.

EVERYBODY

Will find it for their interest to call at 132 Dearborn street before making any contracts or promises.

Cars loaded direct from our Ice Houses for shipment.

WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO.

REPEATING RIFLES and REVOLVERS.—16 Henry Rifles, 15 shots, $44. 150 Allen and Wheelock, 10 shots per minute, weigh only 7 lbs. Price $25. A fine Spencer's, 7 shots, $25. A large stock of Cartridge and Nipple Revolvers at BOWEN'S, 85 Clark street, (up-stairs, over U. S. Express office.)

FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC and TWO RIVERS, the staunch and fast sailing side wheel steamer

COMET,

CAPT. S. W. MORGAN,

Will leave first dock above Rush street Bridge for above ports on MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 21st, at 9 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to

A. E. GOODRICH, No. 6 and 8 River street.

CAVALRY HORSES.—Cavalry Horses will be purchased in OPEN MARKET, at Chicago, Ill., until further notice.

The MARKET VALUE will be paid in vouchers for not less than eight (8) horses. Horses must be sound in all particulars, and subject to a rigid inspection by officers appointed by this Bureau. Not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high.

Bridle-wise, of size sufficient for cavalry purposes, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

INGHAM COYEELL,
Chief Quartermaster,
West Division Cavalry Bureau.

St. Louis, Mo., March 17, 1864.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.—I am constantly prepared to

LOAN MONEY

On improved farms in Illinois within 120 miles of Chicago for a term of three or five years. Address, with stamp,

D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph st.

Removals.

REMOVAL.

We have removed to our large and commodious

NEW STORE,

74 and 76 Lake Street,

Where we shall offer, for the

SPRING TRADE,

The largest and best-selected Stock ever in this Market, of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

AND

TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

Being interested in several large Woolen Mills, we receive Goods from first hands, and are thus enabled to sell at the lowest market price.

Our Ready-Made Clothing is well known as being fully equal, if not superior, to any other in the Western market.

We invite our friends and the Trade in general to call and examine our large Stock.

S. STETTHEIMER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic Woolens,

AND

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

74 & 76 Lake street.

REMOVAL.

FARGO & BILL,

Have removed from 48 Lake street to their new

DOUBLE STORE,

Nos. 48 & 50 Wabash Avenue,

Next south of Cooley, Farwell & Co.

We have largely increased our facilities for manufacturing our celebrated

KIP AND CALF WARRANTED

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having also received a large and well selected stock of domestic goods for the

SPRING TRADE.

We invite the attention of all Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES to [illegible]

FARGO & BILL.

Dry Goods.

102 LAKE STREET. 102

E. A. HAYT & CO.,

HAVE OPENED A

BRANCH HOUSE IN CHICAGO

FOR THE SALE OF

LADIES' CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS

DEALERS CAN BUY AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES, SAVING FREIGHT AND OTHER EXPENSES.

THE LATEST PARIS STYLES WILL BE INTRODUCED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

N. B.—THE CITY TRADE MAY DEPEND ON OBTAINING ALL THE RICHEST PARIS NOVELTIES AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT. 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AND 102 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

FARWELL, FIELD & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

FOR CASH.

We have in Store,

FOR SPRING-TRADE

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Sheetings, Shirtings and Drills,
Stripes and Denims,
Prints,
F & M Cassimeres,
And Summer Stuff
Apron Checks,
Bleached Goods,
Delaines,

FRESH SPRING STYLE OF

Dress Goods.

Also, a Full Assortment of

WOOLENS, WHITE GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

All of which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Having purchased our Stock previous to January, WE CAN AND WILL offer inducements to heavy, close buyers that cannot fail to please.

FARWELL, FIELD & CO.

Dr. Sweet's Liniment.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment.

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET OF CONNECTICUT,
The great natural Bone Setter.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET OF CONNECTICUT,
Is known all over the United States.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

Insoluble Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

HILTON'S

INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Applicable to the Useful Arts.

Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

Superior to Any

Adhesive Preparation known.

A new thing.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and under no circumstances change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

Its Combination.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

BOOT and SHOE

Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

Jewelers.

JEWELERS

Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

It is especially adapted to Leather,

Families.

And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

IT IS THE ONLY

LIQUID CEMENT

Extant, that is a sure thing for mending

It is a Liquid.

FURNITURE,
CROCKERY,
TOYS,
BONE,
IVORY,

And articles of Household Use.

Remember.

REMEMBER.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement
Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement
Is insoluble in water or oil.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement
Adheres oily substances.

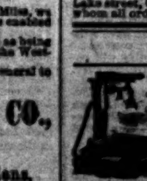
Supplied in Family or Manufacturer's Packages, from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.

Finis.

HILTON BROS. & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Western Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed.

Scales.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,

172 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.—We are constantly prepared to negotiate loans upon real estate in this city for a term of years, on the most favorable terms.

Money invested as above for residents or non-residents.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner Lake and LaSalle Sts.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO.,

RECEIVERS OF HIGHWINES.

Orders from the country, or city, for any quantity promptly filled, at [illegible]

KROEGER & SCHMIDT,

Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright PIANO-FORTES, [illegible]

For the Hair.

KENDALL'S

MOISTENS,
BEAUTIFIES,
ODERATES,
LENGTHENS,
INVIGORATES,
NOURISHES,
EMBELLISHES
THE HAIR.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE,

IS A RARE COMPOUND OF STIMULATING EXTRACTS FROM

FLOWERS, ROOTS AND HERBS,

For the Growth, Beauty and Permanent Vigor of

THE HAIR.

We beg to offer extracts from letters in our possession, which we shall be pleased to show:

"Highly beneficial, where the Hair requires a gentle stimulant." DR. CHILSON.

"Have never had anything that so perfectly answers the purpose of a hair dressing."

WARREN WARD, Esq.,
877 Canal street, New York.

"After having used your 'Ambolina,' I believe it to be the best preparation for the hair I ever used."

NATHALIE DUMAS,
Artiste du Theatre Francais, New York.

"After being bald for over seven years, your Amboline has covered the entire scalp with New Hair."

PROF. JNO. GENIA,
35 Kingst., New York.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Put up in boxes (containing two bottles.) Price ONE DOLLAR. Prepared only by KENDALL & CO., 609 Broadway, New York, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,

24 & 26 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

To Contractors.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until TUESDAY, March 15, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the following Arsenals of Horse Equipments United States Cavalry pattern, as hereinafter specified:

At the New York Arsenal, [illegible] sets.
At the Frankford Arsenal, [illegible] sets.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, [illegible] sets.
At the Cincinnati Depot, [illegible] sets.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, [illegible] sets.

[illegible]

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 7th, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals are invited till 8th of April, 1864, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with four thousand (4,000) head of Beef Cattle on the hoof.

The Cattle to be delivered at Nashville, Tenn., and weighed on the scales and the weight so determined to be the purchase weight.

[illegible]

A. P. PORTER,
Lieut. Col. and Chief C. S. D. of C.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri), in St. Louis, till March 28th, 1864, for doing the Graduation and Masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson county, to a point in Jackson county, between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, List of Sections, to be [illegible]

[illegible]

T. McKISSOCK,
Chief Eng'r and Supt.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, [illegible]

[illegible]

Brigadier General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

[illegible]

Book Binders.

DEAN & SMEAL,

Blank Book Manufacturers

AND

BOOK BINDERS.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1864.

THE CITY.

FIRE.—The alarm for the Fifth District, yesterday afternoon was caused by a slight fire in a small building, on Illinois street, between Wells and LaSalle. A few pails of water extinguished it.

TAILORS' STRIKE.—The Tailors' Fraternal Union held a special meeting at the Society's room in Frigg's block, on Saturday evening, which was largely attended. The initiatory steps for a demand of an advance of from 10 to 25 per cent on the present wages of tailors were taken.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The old buildings partially destroyed by fire, on the corner of Market and Randolph streets, were a disgrace to that portion of the city, and should be properly replaced. Workmen were engaged on Friday and Saturday in going through the patchwork process. This was very properly stopped by the Board of Public Works, on Saturday evening.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon in a two story frame building on the corner of Archer road and LaSalle street, occupied and owned by Joseph Umbach, a butcher. A fire engine was quickly on the spot and extinguished the flames before they had gained any headway. Mr. Umbach estimates his loss at $150; unfortunately his insurance policy expired two days before.

SHOEMAKER'S ASSOCIATION.—The journeyman shoemakers of Chicago held a meeting at No. 70 Lasalle street, yesterday afternoon, and organized an Association. Ferdinand Hepner was elected President. A Constitution was submitted; action upon it was deferred till the next meeting, when a more general attendance of the Sons of St. Crispin is expected. The Shoemakers intend to ask for an advance of 25 per cent on their present wages before long. The meeting adjourned till Thursday evening next.

WHO HE WAS.—At the Coroner's inquest over the body of the man who was found in the lake at the foot of Twelfth street, on Friday last, it was ascertained that his name was Charles Roschel. He was a jeweler by trade, and has boarded for the last two years at the Niagara House, on Randolph street, from which place he disappeared last Thursday night. He was of intemperate habits and morose disposition, and although the jury returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning, it is thought by those who knew him best that he committed suicide.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.—During the past week 171 volunteers have been mustered into the service—12 by Capt. James, 139 by Lieut. Huntington and 20 by Acting Master Hartz for the navy. Nearly all of these are credited to the city of Chicago.

Recruiting is becoming dull business again, and agents have hard work to induce men to accept the large amount of cash which they offer. Better accept the bounties, gentlemen. You who are drafted will regret the losing of $175—a very pleasant little sum to commence war with.

REMOVAL.—Richmond & Hancock have removed their office from the foot of State street to the foot of North Dearborn street, adjoining the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad freight depot.

They will continue to act as the agents of the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago line of propellers, running in connection at Buffalo with the New York Central Railroad, and the American Transit, and Troy and Erie line of canal-boats on the Erie Canal, and at Cleveland with the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad.

This Company have added several new and splendid propellers to the line, enabling it to form a daily line between this place and Buffalo.

A NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.—It is proposed to erect a new block on Clark street, to replace the wooden buildings extending from the corner of Randolph street to Bryan Hall. The plans of the block, which is to be four stories in height, 111 feet long, by from 80 to 120 feet deep, to have a marble front and French roof, have been prepared by Wheelock, the architect. It is to comprehend five buildings, and among the owners are Messrs. Quinlan, Campbell, McDowell, &c. This erection, it is hoped, may be only one of a number, which shall wholly sweep away the tumble-down shanties which form such an unsightly feature on many of our principal thoroughfares.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The gallant 38th Illinois infantry arrived in Chicago on Saturday morning, under the command of Colonel Miller, and after accepting the hospitalities of the Soldier's Rest, passed on to Chattanooga. The boys now number 500 men, and came from Aurora, where they rendezvoused after their thirty days' furlough.

The veteran 12th Illinois left the city about three o'clock in the afternoon, for Pulaski, Tennessee, under the command of Major J. R. Hugunin. The regiment, which has been stationed at Camp Fry, now numbers 711 men, having received 144 new recruits.

The gallant 12th Wisconsin, 600 strong, under command of Colonel Geo. E. Bryant, arrived from Cairo yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to the Soldiers' Rest, where a bounteous dinner was prepared for them, after which it took the cars for Madison. The boys have all re-enlisted, and after the expiration of their furlough, will again march on to Dixie, where they will once more sustain the glorious reputation of the "Marching Twelfth."

A WATCH THIEF WOUND UP.—On Thursday evening, a man giving his name as William O'Brien went in to the Union Hotel, corner of Madison and Canal streets, and asked for a room. The proprietor showed him up to one partly occupied by one William Collins, who was at the time in bed. O'Brien went to bed, but in the "stilly night" got up and went through the pockets of his roommate. After having secured a revolver, silver watch and $35 in greenbacks, he decamped. On Friday morning, Collins, having missed his property, made a complaint at the Central Station, and the same evening the thief was arrested, with a portion of the stolen property on him. He is an old hand at the business, and his real name is Louis Pratt—better known as French Lou. He now has a good opportunity of keeping within bounds, and at the same time doing the State some service at Joliet.

THE COLORED REGIMENT.—The friends of the Illinois Colored Volunteers will be glad to learn that recruiting is going on as rapidly as could be expected. We are informed that some six hundred are now in camp at Quincy, and a noble set of fellows they are. With a little more effort on the part of its friends to fill up the ranks, and a further subscription of funds to pay preliminary expenses, the regiment will soon be filled up. Since the last report the following sums have been handed in:

Cash	$ 25
Solomon Sturges' Sons	100
P. Palmer	25
J. G. Conrad	25
Cash	25
Cash	25
J. W. Butler	25
Evening Journal	25
Jas. A. Smith	25
Cash	25
	$325

Money sent to A. Cowles, Esq., at the TRIBUNE office, will be added to the fund and properly applied. A few hundred dollars more will complete the organization of the regiment. Will not its friends at once send in their subscriptions, that the work may be well and effectually done. The regiment ought to be in the front lines by the first o May.

THE WARD MEETINGS ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—The fires, which in the earlier days of the Northwest were wont to sweep over the illimitable prairies, converting to ashes the grass, trees and dead wood, never burned more fiercely than do the fires of patriotism in the various wards of the city at this juncture. We have seen and read of nothing like it. Precincts where the odor of "Democratic" politics has for many years been painfully apparent, are becoming as fragrant as the wild flower of the prairies with the aroma of a rejuvenated and enlightened public sentiment.

On Saturday night, in the 15th ward—that ward which two years ago disgraced itself by returning Conlan as its representative in the Common Council, the man who, like Hove-in Sherman, never [illegible] the [illegible] of schoolmarms and schoolmasters, and who like him has a hearty contempt for both—in that ward there was a genuine Union Love Feast. A large number of the solid men of the ward were present, and listened to capital speeches in English from Messrs. Jones, Harvey, Charleston and Ward, and as able speeches in German from Messrs. Hesing and Focke. The enthusiasm was immense, and indicative of splendid results. The Union men propose to overcome the Copperhead majority in this ward, and send an out-and-out Union man to the Council in place of the cipher Conlan.

In the 13th Ward there was also a rousing gathering and a great degree of enthusiasm manifested. Messrs. Ward and Hesing delivered eloquent and appropriate addresses, and the meeting adjourned with a manifest determination that the 13th shall do its part in redeeming the city from Copperhead misrule.

The meeting in the 10th Ward was adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening next. A glorious time is there expected.

We neglected to say in its proper place above that the meeting in the 15th Ward adjourned with three rousing cheers for Grant, and as many for Burnside and President Lincoln.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday forenoon, over the body of Simon Fuerst, who was run over by the Chicago & Rock Island cars, on Clark street, between 12th and Liberty, last Saturday morning. From the evidence of Geo. M. Bank and James Munroe, two switchmen, one of whom was on the train, and the other on the west side of the track, at the time of the accident, it appears that Fuerst attempted to cross the track immediately after a train had passed from the South, not noticing [illegible] which was backing from the opposite [illegible], the rear car of which struck and knocked him down. Two cars passed over his body, crushing and mangling it in a horrible manner. The switchmen further testified that they both "hallooed" at him, but he paid no attention to them. Also that the bell was ringing, but as half a dozen other locomotive bells were ringing at the same time he could not know from that particular alarm that the train was backing towards him.

[illegible]

MAJOR GENERAL BURNSIDE.

Visit to Chicago—Reception by the Board of Trade—Levee at the Tremont—Public Reception in Bryan Hall.

Agreeable to announcement, Major General Burnside arrived in Chicago on Saturday, on his way from Michigan to the scene of active duty. He came unaccompanied by any member of his staff, every one of them being absent on recruiting or other service connected with the command the General is about to assume. The reception was of the most enthusiastic character, and bore testimony to the high esteem in which he is held by the loyal public. All were proud to see him—all but the proprietors of the Copperhead sheet, who sent up a wail of anguish such as could be vented only by one who fears that his power is departing.

Major General A. E. Burnside is a son of the Great West, and first entered his appearance at Liberty, Union county, Indiana, on the 23d of May, 1824. His grand parents emigrated from Scotland towards the close of the last century, and settled in South Carolina, where his father was born. The son graduated at West Point in 1847, and immediately thereafter was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 2d Artillery. He immediately rejoined his regiment then in Mexico, but the war was then nearly ended, and he returned with his regiment to Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island. In 1849 he was ordered to join Bragg's Battery, but shortly after procured a transfer to the command of a squadron of cavalry, wherein he greatly distinguished himself in an engagement with the Apaches. In December, 1851, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy. In 1853 he resigned his commission and entered into the manufacture of the breech-loading rifle which bears his name. This business proving unprofitable, he removed to Chicago, and accepted the position of Cashier in the Land Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, Gen. McClellan then being also in the employ of the Company. Burnside soon became Treasurer of the corporation, and removed to New York.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the rebellion, he was appointed Colonel of the 1st Rhode Island Volunteers, and four days after the call of the President for troops, the first detachment of his regiment, consisting of 150 men and a light battery of six guns, started for Washington.

At the battle of Bull Run, July 21st, he commanded a brigade in Hunter's division, and won the highest commendation from Gen. McDowell by his bravery and coolness. In August following, he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and assisted McClellan to re-organize the Army of the Potomac.

In January, 1862, with 15,000 men, he started for the capture of Roanoke Island, in the waters of North Carolina. On the 8th, the Island was taken by a combined land and naval attack, and upwards of 2,000 prisoners taken. In March he was appointed a Major General of Volunteers, and was made the recipient of a beautiful sword from the Rhode Island Legislature.

After the fall of Roanoke, he prepared for an attack upon Newbern, and after a heavy engagement carried the position he sought. Beaufort was occupied, and Fort Macon invested. When General McClellan retreated from the Chickahominy to James River, Gen. Burnside occupied Fredericksburg, until compelled by the defeat of General Pope to fall back toward Washington. When the rebels invaded Maryland, he assisted Gen. McClellan to defeat them in the battle of South Mountain, and in the subsequent battle of Antietam did most excellent service. On November 7th, he succeeded Gen. McClellan in the command of the Army of the Potomac.

The subsequent history of Gen. Burnside belongs to later periods, and is fresh in the recollection of our readers, and does not need to be repeated.

Probably the most prominent act performed by the gallant General was the promulgation of the following order, prohibiting the circulation of the New York *World* and suppressing the Chicago *Times*, both of which papers, from the tone of their articles, were calculated to give aid and comfort to the rebels and work mischief among the soldiers. The particulars and result of the order are too fresh in the minds of the people to need any comment here:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, June 1, 1863.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 84.

1. The tendency of the articles and opinions habitually published in the newspaper known as the "*New York World*," being to cast reproach upon the Government and to weaken its efforts to suppress the rebellion, by creating distrust in its war policy, its circulation in time of war is calculated to exert a pernicious and treasonable influence, and is, therefore, prohibited in this department.

2. Postmasters, news agents and all others will govern themselves by this order, as any person detected in forwarding, selling, or in any way circulating the paper referred to will be promptly arrested and held for trial.

3. On account of the repeated expression of disloyal and incendiary sentiments, the publishing of the newspaper known as the "*Chicago Times*" is hereby suppressed.

4. Brigadier General Jacob Ammen, commanding the district of Illinois, is charged with the execution of the third paragraph of this order.

By command of
Major Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.

At half past 11 o'clock the Reception Committee of the Board of Trade, composed of Colonels John L. Hancock, B. M. Hough and Joseph H. Tucker, Messrs. James H. Bowen, Charles G. Wicker and Charles Randolph, proceeded to the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne depot, where they met the brave Major General Burnside, who had just stepped off the cars. Amid great enthusiasm he was escorted by these gentlemen to the Board of Trade Room, which was crowded to suffocation with the members of the Board and the merchants of the city generally.

Colonel John L. Hancock took the Chair, and stated that it afforded him great pleasure to introduce to the meeting the gallant Major General A. E. Burnside, who was received with loud and prolonged applause.

After the enthusiasm subsided, Major General Burnside advanced on the platform and said:

"MY FRIENDS: You know I have little capacity for addressing large audiences like the one before me, and, as I have to make a few remarks this evening, I will now only thank you for your kindly reception. I have a great love for the city of Chicago and her loyal and patriotic citizens—having spent two or three years in it previous to the breaking out of the rebellion. I came here, after having failed in business in another city, and at the time of my leaving for the war, left all my worldly property in your midst. In conclusion, gentlemen, I again thank you for your flattering reception."

Colonel John L. Hancock then stepped forward and proposed three cheers for the gallant Major General Burnside, which were given with such enthusiasm that the very walls shook.

Dr. Daniel Brainard was then called on for a speech, but he declined making one, and introduced Major General Ormes, who made a few remarks, in which he hoped that the loyal inhabitants of this city would give the hero of Knoxville such a reception as would crush the vile slanders which the Copperheads are heaping upon him. In the name of the Board of Trade, he would bid Major General Burnside God speed in the glorious work which has been assigned him.

The General, accompanied by the Reception Committee, then withdrew, and proceeded to the Tremont House, where he will sojourn during his short stay in the city.

At 2 o'clock, the General visited the Illinois Central office, and spent half an hour in chatting with his former colleagues. He then returned to the Tremont, where a large number of citizens were in waiting.

AT BRYAN HALL.

It was announced at noon that General Burnside would speak in Bryan Hall in the evening. The hall had previously been engaged by the Young Men's Association for the lecture of Mr. Coffin, but that body generously relinquished it that the public might have an opportunity to see and hear the hero. Though the notice was so short, the hall was literally packed in less than a quarter of an hour after the doors were opened, the gallery being reserved for ladies. Many hundreds were turned away, unable to gain admittance even to the hallway leading to the audience room. The platform was occupied by the Committee of Reception, several military and naval gentlemen, clergymen, and other prominent citizens. The Great Western Band occupied the rear.

At a little before 8 o'clock General Burnside ascended the platform, and was received with a storm of applause, which may fairly be called tremendous. The cheering and clapping lasted several minutes. When it had somewhat subsided, Colonel John L. Hancock, who had taken the chair, introduced the General, and called on Dr. Daniel Brainard to welcome him to their midst. Dr. [illegible]

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Major-General Burnside—In behalf of the Board of Trade, and of all loyal citizens of Chicago, I bid you welcome to this city, as the city of your former residence, as a city always loyal and patriotic, as the center of the great Northwest, for which it speaks. It seems peculiarly appropriate that they should give to you, sir, this emphatic testimonial of their appreciation. It is but a few years, sir, since you lived among us engaged in the peaceful pursuits of civil life. At the call of your country with a delay of but one minute you flew to its defense. [Cheers.] The entire community owes this to you, particularly those of us who had the pleasure of your acquaintance, and have watched your career from that to the present moment with the most intense interest all the way from Roanoke to Knoxville, and have gloried in your triumphs. [Applause.] We have sympathised with you in your difficulties. We have observed, sir, that you did not always stand upon points of precedent, but that you made the welfare of your country and of those troops who have battled so gloriously for her, superior to personal considerations. [Loud applause.] It is this, sir, which has gathered these crowds in this Hall, who but imperfectly represent the loyal people of Chicago. [Cheers.] [illegible]

[illegible]

I bid you a thrice and many times a heartfelt welcome to the city of Chicago.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S ANSWER.

Major General Burnside then advanced amid the most enthusiastic cheering, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, my Friends and Fellow Citizens: If I were to allow these very complimentary remarks of my friend and your friend to pass without some notice I would be doing a great wrong, because it would leave the impression that I felt that all this which is attributed to me belongs to me, which I assure you, in all honesty and candor, does not. I have seen, I can see on this very stand to-night, the very men to whom I am indebted for all the success that I attained at Knoxville. Not all the success, but to men of their class, I mean, I owe the success we obtained there (cheers,) to men of inferior rank, to officers and privates in the army. I owe all the success I attained in North Carolina. [Applause.] I had there Generals and Colonels, and Captains and Lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers and privates, to co-operate with me and sustain me, in every movement I attempted to make. [Prolonged cheers.] It was the same in Eastern Tennessee, and but for that co-operation, I can assure you I would not have succeeded. I had the assistance of persons of information and ability in doing what was done in those quarters. Therefore, I say, if I should allow these remarks to pass without disqualification, and allow you to go away with the impression that I accepted those praises as due to me, I should do wrong, because I fully believe that every success which has attended us during this entire contest has been due to the co-operation and support of the line officers and privates of the army in the field. [Cheers.] For this reason, my friends, whenever I hear any General attribute to himself any specific or positive credit for the doing of any particular thing, and does not allow that credit to those to whom it belongs, I immediately suspect him, and say at once "That man has some purpose, some motive in view, which does not coincide with the interests of his country." For this reason I say to you in all candor, that I disclaim for myself anything more than what belongs simply to the honest discharge of my duty to my country and my God. [Loud cheering.]

My friends, I would say a word to you about this contest. I have felt cheerful and sanguine from the beginning, for the simple reason that I have felt that every man should feel sanguine and cheerful when he has done what he conceives to be his duty, regardless of the consequences. I have never felt that there was anything wrong done by me, unless I felt that I had neglected to do something I ought to have done; and I never afterwards felt that I had done wrong when I felt satisfied at the time that I had done what was right. [Cheers.] Our friend had occasion to refer to an act of mine which affected this community to a considerable extent, and had the appearance at the time of an attempt to stifle the liberty of speech, and the liberty of the press. I am as much of an advocate for the liberty of speech and of the press as any man on the face of the globe can be, but when I am sent into a department to command soldiers who are to fight the enemies of my country, and who should be strengthened in all possible ways by giving them encouragement, and by giving them clothes to wear, and food to eat, and recruits to fill up their ranks; when I find men in that department opposing all these means of strengthening the soldiers in the army, I will strike these men in precisely the same way that I would strike an enemy in arms against them. (Applause which continued for some minutes.) It is my duty to my country and my duty to my God, to strengthen these men, who have daily for years, endangered their lives in the presence of the enemy. I would fail in my duty if I did not risk all I have in this world in the way of reputation or position or even of life itself to defend and strengthen these poor soldiers who are in the field risking their lives in defense of their country. (Loud cheers.) That is all I have to say with reference to this order which I issued, and which was rescinded. I am and I hope to continue to be only a subordinate to the President of the United States, and he could not possibly do anything that would withdraw from him my entire support, in any act he may order for the good of his country, because I believe him to be an honest and a true man. [Loud applause.] That he has made mistakes there can be no doubt; we have all made mistakes. But to say that he has made a mistake and I have not, would be very silly, that is, it would be very [illegible]—certainly. [Laughter.] I have no disposition to say anything more of the matter. I entirely acquiesce in all he has done, and I feel now this night just as I felt the moment I issued that order which was rescinded. It was issued as I thought for the good of the soldiers in the field, but I feel now just as I felt then, that the President is doing all he can to sustain the Government of this country, to preserve its liberties and establish peace throughout all its borders, over every inch of its territory. [Cheers.] It will not be improper to say something to you of the appearance of the contest at the present moment. I have been very much encouraged to know that our cause is right and just and for that very reason it must succeed. [Cheers.] Probably very few of the general officers in the army have seen more dark hours than I have, but I have never for a moment faltered in my faith in the success of our cause, because I feel it is just. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] I have every confidence that God will help us to succeed in this cause that He will prosper us, and that this country will be preserved and made glorious in the end. But I was going to refer to the present state of affairs. Gen. Grant is, as you know, at the head of all the armies. [Enthusiastic applause.] [illegible]

[illegible]

The Lombard Brothers then sang "Old Shady," which was received with loud applause.

ADDRESS OF C. C. COFFIN.

Charles C. Coffin, Esq., of the Boston *Journal*, was next introduced amid loud bursts of applause. His remarks were as follows:

He had engaged Bryan Hall for the purpose of delivering a lecture on the battle of Gettysburg before the Young Men's Association, but suffering from a very severe cold, he was afraid he would not be able to fill his engagements. However, he was one of those who believed in providences, and the arrival of Gen. Burnside proved a providence. When requested by the committee to give way, he felt very glad to do it, as his health would not have been sufficiently strong to have borne him through the severe labor of delivering a lecture. He then proceeded to give a short account of the battle of Antietam.

It was in the afternoon of the terrible battle of Antietam—on one side the army of the Union, on the other the army of the rebellion. At one place was the corps commanded by General Burnside, in front of whom was a creek over which was a stone bridge, and on the other was the embankment, upon which were four pieces of rebel cannon loaded with grape, which would dispute the passage of any Union troops who will attempt to cross the bridge. On another side is the village of Sharpsburg, garnished with fifty pieces of artillery. Presently the artillery duel commences between the corps under the command of General Burnside and the rebel batteries. The word of command is given, the Union forces rush forward; a deadly volley receives them—they do not waver, but sweep over the bridge; [loud applause] the rebel batteries are quickly gained, the rebel gunners are bayonetted, and the guns turned on the flying foe. The fight at Lodi, in Napoleon's day, was a terrible achievement, but the passage of the Union forces over the creek at Antietam was a far more terrible one. No braver soldiers can be found in the world, than the American citizen soldiery. At the close of the fight, the last movement of the command of General Burnside was to march on the heights of Sharpsburg, and if there had been four more hours of light, the rebellion would have received its death-blow.

At the crossing of the river at Fredericksburg, the Eastern soldier and the Western soldier vied with each other in deeds of bravery.

One incident of the fight at Antietam was that of a brave and heroic standard-bearer, who having received ten shots, still pressed on until he received his death shot. One, two, three, four more of his companions who had taken his place successively fell; but still another, seizing hold of the standard, said, "Hurrah, boys, come along." Inspired by his bravery they pressed forward and the rebel lines were broken.

The country now wants men. Now is the hour which shall determine whether our country fails, or whether it shall rise to greater glory. The day is not far distant when, under the leadership of the heroic Grant, every traitor, North or South, shall bow in the dust.

ADDRESS OF LIEUT. COL. MANN.

Lieut. Col. Mann, of the 39th Illinois (Yates Phalanx), was introduced amidst loud applause, and said:

He came here as a spectator only, but as Colonel Hancock issued the order for him to speak, he felt happy in being able to contribute his mite in tendering this magnificent ovation. It had not been his pleasure to be under the command of General Burnside, but he watched his course with pleasure. He saw the General assume the command of the brigade, on the march to Richmond. He learned that no General on that field exhibited greater skill than General Burnside. A little over a year ago he ran across his (the General's) pathway, near Suffolk. On the march he found the country bare of timber, and on asking the cause, learned that the trees had been cut down by order of Gen. Burnside. At Newbern city he saw the battle field, where the troops, under the command of Gen. Burnside, drove the rebels out of their works.

He welcomed Gen. Burnside as a man who left a lucrative position to fight for his country; he welcomed him as the hero of Roanoke and Newbern; he welcomed him as the savior of Washington, and why? because he hurled back the rebels after they had beaten Pope; he welcomed him as one who dared to fight the army of the Potomac; he welcomed him as a soldier, who had the magnanimity to say to President Lincoln, after the fight at Fredericksburg, "I am the man—upon me, and me alone, let the responsibility rest"—one of the noblest traits in the character of man. The people need men who will take responsibility when defeated. If there were more of this kind of men in the army, the rebellion would have long since been crushed. But a more brilliant reception is yet in store for the gallant General, when he shall return to this city with peace restored and traitors subdued and punished.

The General is the man for the age, and more especially the man for the *Times*. [Loud and prolonged laughter.] His name will not only live in song, but in all probability in *Storey*. [Prolonged applause.]

The Lombard Brothers then sang the "Battle Cry of Freedom," in which the audience, all standing, joined, after which the meeting dispersed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Verdict Against the City for $1,800.

Record of Cases in the different Law Courts—The Armory.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The business in the United States Circuit Court during the past week has been of the most important character. A jury will be empannelled on the 24th instant, and a call of the docket will be commenced.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Judges Van H. Higgins and Gary, in banc, yesterday in the Superior Court, the following motions were decided:

Maria O. McCloskey vs. Anthony C. Hesing, Sheriff. Trespass. Motion for new trial by defendant overruled, and judgment on verdict. Appeal prayed and allowed. Bill of exceptions and bond in $4,500 to be filed in sixty days.

A. Salisbury vs. E. H. Bracket. Appeal. Motion for new trial by plaintiff overruled, and judgment in verdict for defendant.

Frank Ufner and Christopher B. Breslie vs. James L. Thayer and Charles W. Noyes. Motion for new trial by defendants overruled, and judgment on verdict.

John McFarrell vs. William G. Holmes. On motion of plaintiff's attorney, suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Edward F. Fesson vs. James Moore and Martin O. Walker. Motion for new trial by defendant sustained and new trial awarded. Leave to plaintiff to amend narrative and to defendant to file additional pleas.

Wm. W. Drummond and Wm. B. Cameron vs. [illegible]. Motion for new trial withdrawn by defendant and judgment on verdict, and on motion of defendant each party to pay half the costs.

[illegible] vs. Wm. Manypenny vs. John Barnett and Joseph Stockton. Motion for new trial by defendant overruled and judgment in verdict. Exceptions by defendant.

The replevin suit of James Campbell vs. Hugh Martin et al., wood dealers of the city, came to a conclusion yesterday and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—In the action of Elizabeth Mansfield vs. The City of Chicago, which has been on trial the whole of the past week, the jury yesterday came into Court with a verdict for the plaintiff and assessed the damages at $1,800. It will be remembered by the readers of the TRIBUNE that the plaintiff is the widow of Thomas Mansfield, who was drowned on the night of the 1st of September last by walking into the north branch of the river at Indiana street bridge, which was swung at the time of his attempting to cross from the North to the West Division. There were no lights nor signals exhibited, nor any barrier erected to show that the bridge was swung. The ground of the action was negligence on the part of the defendant.

A bill for a divorce has been filed in the Circuit Court by Kessiah Cox against Jesse Cox, her husband, living at 196 Michigan street. The grounds upon which the divorce is desired are repeated and excessive cruelties extending over a period of eight years.

COUNTY COURT.—Saturday was the last day of the February term of the County Court. The March term commences on Monday. On the coming in of the Court for the March term Judge Bradwell will proceed to call the claim docket under the new rules, and in all cases where neither party appears pending claims against estates will be dismissed.

RECORDER'S COURT.—In the Recorder's Court, yesterday, Judge Van Buren sentenced the prisoners convicted at the March term.

Barney McClure, convicted of the manslaughter of his wife, Ellen McClure, was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary.

Thomas Crawford and Francis W. Harper, *alias* G. W. Ross, convicted of grand larceny, were sentenced respectively, the former to one and the latter to three, years in the Penitentiary.

John Black, upon the misdemeanor of assaulting Margaret Whalen with a deadly weapon on the 10th of January last, was sentenced to sixty days in the county jail.

The Court then adjourned till the April term.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Drummond J., Common Law.*

—Larned vs. Deal. Bill to plead in 20 days.

Chancery.

276—Frisble et al. vs. Brass et al. Leave to amend bill &c.

278—Johnson vs. Carver et al. On hearing.

[illegible]—Richardson vs. Hawthorn et al. Costs paid [illegible].

CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Williams J., Common Law.*

642—Mansfield vs. The City of Chicago. Verdict for plaintiff [illegible].

[illegible]—Rogers et al. vs. Moore et al. Leave to amend declaration.

[illegible]—McPhail vs. Pronty et al. Judgment on verdict.

[illegible]—Andrick vs. Kennedy. Motion to set aside judgment denied.

[illegible]

Chancery.

[illegible]—Dutnam vs. Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co. et al. Decree entered.

[illegible]

[illegible]—Rollinger vs. Rollinger. Motion for a new trial overruled.

RECORDER'S COURT—*Before Van Buren, J.—Chancery.*

[illegible]—Merckel vs Merckel et al. Order of sale for sale &c.

[illegible]—Thompson vs. Thompson. Motion for new trial [illegible].

POLICE COURT.—The cold weather of the past two or three days has exercised a healthy influence on the morals of the community. The Police docket of Saturday was low.

A Persevering Offender.—Michael Quigley, a [illegible]

[illegible]

A Happy Individual.—John Danby, [illegible]

[illegible]

Young Men's Association—Opposition Ticket—Changes in Candidates.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—At a called meeting of the nominating committee of the association ticket, the following communication was received and acted upon:

RESIGNATION OF L. Z. LEITER.

Gentlemen of the Nom. Com. of the Opposition Ticket, Young Mens' Association:

I informed you promptly, in advance of my nomination, that the pressure upon my time would prevent my performance of the duties devolving upon me in my proposed place on the opposition ticket, but it seems that my approval and endorsement of the measure on which the opposition ticket is based was construed as a guarantee that my objections would be overcome. My appreciation of the great work to be undertaken by those who hope during the coming year to place the Association on a more permanent and broader basis of usefulness, does not in the least diminish, but rather increases the objections to my undertaking the same the coming year. I must positively decline such connection with your ticket, assuring you, at the same time, to accept my assurances that it has my sympathy; and I trust to see under its success, the dawn of a new era for the Young Men's Association.

Thanking you for the compliment, I am
Yours, very truly,
L. Z. LEITER.

On motion, the name of Ed. S. Isham was placed in the position on the Opposition ticket vacated by the resignation of Mr. Leiter.

PER ORDER COMMITTEE.

Young Men's Association—"Dead Lethargy."

MESSRS. EDITORS: A great deal of distress has been occasioned by the phrase adopted by the opposition, and the parties most directly referred to are industriously at work to shield themselves behind others, their predecessors in office. All honor to the founders of the Y. M. A., and to those who have carried forward the work they began; but if there has been no "lethargy" in the affairs of the association, who has it halted so far behind what sister institutions in other cities have accomplished? Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Albany, are all far in the advance. The "opposition" maintains that a lethargic state has characterised the Y. M. A. and the community in regard to it. The administration preceding the one about to be relieved rested for efficiency almost solely upon the shoulders of one or two individuals. Mr. George S. Bowen and his coadjutors can best tell whether they found no "lethargy" to contend against. The Librarian for the past year is the law partner of the ambitious young attorney, Chairman of the Library Committee, and now aspirant for the Presidency. It is very convenient for young attorneys to have a side cut of income to eke out office rent, but what if the salaried Librarian pays half his salary for a man who will do his work, pockets the rest, and passes a large share of his time out of the city? Is that likely to produce a lethargy in the Library? And if a Mechanics' Institute Library, containing volumes, years in collecting, and worth $7,000, is sold under the nose of this young Library man for a tenth of that sum, is not the lethargy rather a "*dead*" one, which did not see how easily this valuable collection might have been added to our Y. M. A. shelves? Ah, but, say his friends, "HE COULD NOT GET A QUORUM of the Board!" More lethargy, and the deadest of dead kinds. No, the Opposition are not warring with the past of the Association, but with influences that have kept it stationary when it should have been progressing. This is to be.

OPPOSITION.

Y. M. A. Election—How About Bequests.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A spruce writer, in behalf of the regular ticket, suggests that the true policy of the Y. M. Association is to wait for a "dying bequest," from somebody. It would have been a good card for the Regulars to have put two or three men on their ticket with the express understanding that they should die immediately and leave their bequests to the Y. M. A. In default of such stunning inducements the Opposition has put in the field a full ticket of *live* men, who are prepared to work to accomplish the result all covet. The Association has waited long enough for men who *will die before they will give*. The Opposition proposes to seek the offices for men who will give before they die.

OPPOSITION.

Y. M. Association—"The Sewing Machine War."

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is the first time I have ever known in a canvass the occupation of a candidate stigmatized. Is it because Mr. Chittenden is the only one engaged in mechanical enterprises—who has for years past been nominated for the Presidency of the Y. M. A.? Can it be possible that it mars the daintier prestige of smart young attorneys and bankers to meet with such "Opposition."

A MECHANIC.

Y. M. Association—Regular Generosity.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It deserves to be stated that prominent candidate on the regular ticket (carrying a great many cyphers to his name), has purchased a large lot centrally located, and is actually erecting thereon a hall for the Y. M. Association. It will be completed in time for the election to be held on Saturday next. This is regular generosity, double-distilled. At last we have a hall. Vote for [illegible].

P. S.—If the regular ticket is defeated the hall will be taken up the North Branch.

ALSO HALL.

LOCAL MATTERS.

BUSINESS EXTENSION.—One of the best criterions we could have, as to the rapidly increasing commercial greatness of our city, is the behavior of its several tradesmen, who almost daily, finding that their accommodations are becoming insufficient to meet their rapidly increasing demands, are enlarging their means of supply. Take an example. G. T. Belding & Co., the proprietors of the fashionable clothing establishment, Nos. 100 and 102, Randolph street, having long felt the great want of rooms—that their accommodations, however extensive, are not nearly adequate for their large custom, are at last compelled to make important alterations. For a number of years they have faithfully served the public by supplying them with garments of the most approved style, material and manufacture. Their transactions have ever been characterized by candor and fair dealing, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the business in all its several branches. And they find that their efforts have been appreciated by the community to such an extensive degree that their connection has grown from being originally a city one, not only to the adjoining districts, but throughout the whole Northwest.

Messrs. G. T. Belding & Co. have therefore determined to lease the adjoining store, No. 98 Randolph street. The three splendid marble fronts will be united by forty arches, the whole forming a frontage unrivaled by any other establishment of the kind in the Western States. Their plans as to interior arrangements are of the most elaborate kind, and will be so near perfection as possibly could be. The first floor of No. 98 is intended to be a Boy's and Youth's department. The second floor will be elegantly fitted up as an order department, where a choice assortment of French, English and Scotch cloths, fancy and plain coating and vesting, cut and fitted to every conceivable shape, will be kept. To this department C. La Cour, a practical and experienced cutter, will be attached. The other stories will be used for manufacturing purposes.

The building already occupied by this enterprising firm will be thoroughly renovated and replenished with a new and extensive stock of all the latest styles and patterns of men's clothing and furnishing goods. Messrs. Belding & Co. guarantee for the future a continuation of the candid and business like behavior which has ever so characterized them; it will be their constant aim to possess experienced and gentlemanly salesmen; and to do all in their power to meet the wants of their numerous patrons. Knowing the character of the firm and appreciating its effort, we predict a great rush to their new establishment, Nos. 98, 100 and 102 Randolph street, opposite the Matteson House.

BAKERS' UNION.—A meeting of the Chicago Journeymen Bakers' Protective Union took place at No 82 West Randolph street, on Saturday evening. The principal business of the meeting being to elect officers, a ballot was taken with the following result: For President, W. Schafer; Vice President, Matthew Lynch; Recording Secretary, Philip Dunn; Financial Secretary, John Burnett; Treasurer, James Saul; Trustees, Michael Sorahan, Geo. Reider and Michael McGrath.

An address embodying the objects of the Union and inviting co-operation was unanimously adopted, and copies were ordered to be forwarded to members of the craft throughout the principal cities of the United States.

MASONIC.—At a regular communication of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, held at Masonic Temple on Friday evening, the members of Oriental attested their highest respect and esteem for their Worshipful Master, R. W. Dunham, by presenting him with a splendid gold watch, chain and emblem attached, the whole of the value of four hundred dollars. The presentation was made by J. Winslow Ayer, in an eloquent and feeling address. The recipient responded in a very appropriate manner.

The Lodge also presented to the Senior Warden, J. A. Hunse, and the Junior Warden, W. A. Tarell, Masonic emblems, as tokens of their high appreciation of the manner in which they have performed their duties in their respective offices.

WARNER HALL—UNION LEAGUE.—An open meeting, to which the ladies and the public generally are invited, will be held at the above hall on the evening of Monday, 21st inst., at eight o'clock. Able and eloquent speeches will be delivered by Edward S. Isham, Esq., and a distinguished gentleman from Washington. [illegible] It is hoped there will be a full house.

HANCOCK GUARDS.—The Shakesperian Readings of Professor Griffiths, to be given in Bryan Hall for the benefit of the Hancock Guards, promises to be a great success, the arrangements having been made on a most liberal scale. The sale of reserved seats will commence this (Monday) morning, at the music store of H. M. Higgins. For programme see our advertising columns.

THIRD WARD.—A public meeting of loyal citizens is called for March 26th, at Union Hall, State street, to elect delegates to a general convention to petition Congress to make it a war necessity that soldiers be entitled to vote, during the war, in the States which they represent.

TIN WEDDING.—Rev. W. C. Dickinson, of Lake Forest, was, on Thursday evening last, visited by a surprise party, on the occasion of his tenth wedding anniversary. The population turned out almost en masse to honor their pastor, bringing gifts innumerable to the pantry, kitchen, sideboard and pocket-book. Several citizens of Chicago aided in the contribution and visit.

NOTICE.—The adjourned meeting of the Wholesale Grocers of Chicago is postponed until Tuesday evening, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, at which time the committee will be ready to present their report. A full attendance is desirable.

JAS. MCKINDLEY, Chairman.
J. W. STARKEY, Secretary.

BILLIARD MATCH.—Mr. Frank Parker of this city has challenged Mr. John Coon of Cleveland to a contest at billiards for $500 a side, three hundred points up, American four ball carom game, with [illegible]. Mr. Coon has accepted the challenge. The game is to be played in this city on the 12th of April. Both are excellent players and a spirited match will be the result.

THIRD WARD UNION HALL. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in treatment of secret diseases. The Doctor has [illegible] afflicted. The number of diseases to which human flesh is liable, renders it necessary that doctors should apply themselves to different branches of their profession, and the specialty chosen by Dr. James is capable of conferring great blessings on mankind when the practitioner is master of his art. The large and increasing business of Dr. James is satisfactory proof of his skill.

Far better is it for the sufferer to apply to such a man, than through a morbid feeling of delicacy, allow disease to extend its ravages. A moment of folly may cause a pang that will be the canker-worm of all future happiness, unless the medicine be found who can effect a cure.

Bloomington Nursery—Illinois.—One hundred and sixty acres, open prairie, 12th year. For severe climates one small hardy tree is worth ten large tender ones. Variety and quality rule. "Western trees for Western planters," young, sound, thrifty, low-headed, of proved hardy sorts—not the tall, naked, slender switches that transport long journeys so cheaply, or the culls of ancient nurseries thrown upon eager buyers.

After the hard winter, occurring but once in 5 to 11 years as in 1830-31—'42-43—'55-56—'63-64 is past, lose no time—plant now!

Apple, largest and best stock ever offered, 1 to 4 years, $40 to $25 per 1,000.

75,000 Pear, 10,000 Cherry, 10,000 Plum.

10,000 Peach, (to arrive); 25,000 Currant; fine 2 year Red Dutch 1,000, $20; 20,000 Gooseberry, Houghton & Cluster, strong, 2 yr. 1,000, $35; Proved, English sorts, $20 doz.

10,000 Lawton Blackberry and assorted Raspberry, 100, $5, with Catawissa, strong canes, 15c. Doolittle Black Cap true, 1,000, $35.

25,000 Grapes, 40 sorts, Catawba, Clinton, Concord, Isabella, 1 and 2 yr, Iowa, Creveling, &c. &c.

20,000 Asparagus, 2 yr; 5,000 Rhubarb.

200,000 Apple Root Grafts in prime order, 10,000, $70.

200,000 White and Gray Willow Cuttings, 10,000, $25. A liberal discount to the trade.

100,000 Evergreens, nursery grown, mostly medium or small.

80,000 Ornamental Trees, many sorts and sizes. Superb Europe, White Birch, English Elm, Box Elder, Larch, &c.

Weeping Trees, Shrubs, Prunus Triloba, fine, new and hardy, &c.

Roses, Paeonies, Phloxes, Lilies, Gladiolus, Dahlias, 170 named sorts. Green-house and bedding plants. Terms cash.

Send red stamp for new catalogues.

N. B.—Our Pear, Cherry, Plum, half hardy trees and shrubs were nearly all dug and heeled in very low over winter, and the entire tops of a part covered, so that they were not touched last winter.

Our choice Grapes were all in cellars; the others heeled in and entirely covered with manure last autumn.

F. K. PHOENIX.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1863.
Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston:
GENTLEMEN: We have used your extracts for several years and regard them the *best in the world*.
Very truly yours,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

The above is the expression of all popular hotels and caterers. Sold everywhere.

"Mainstone's Housekeeper," a new English novel, for sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"For *Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.*—We cheerfully bear testimony, from personal knowledge, to their efficacy.—*Ballou's Pictorial.*

GO TO THE BEST—go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Illinois.

House and Sign Painting, Calcimining Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph St. Box 5633.

MARRIED.

In Fairbury, Livingston county, Illinois, on the 15th of March, by Rev. J. G. Evans Mr. H. M. ROBINSON of Chicago, and Miss ANNA A. FULWILER, daughter of J. Fulwiler, Esq., Lexington, Illinois.

At the residence of A. F. Beigart, Esq., near Beloit, Wis., by the Rev. Mr. Davis. Mr. HENRY S. SLAYAKER, of Davenport, Iowa, and Miss FIDELIA OTTOMKEY, of Beloit. No cards.

Pennsylvania papers please copy.

DIED.

In this city, March 19th, of scarlet fever, JULIA DAVENPORT WALLACE, aged one year eight months and [illegible] days, infant daughter of Capt. (Rev.) F. Wallace and Katie H. A. Wallace. Residence No. 243 Huron street.

Danville and Urbana papers please copy.

In this city on the 20th inst., of Diptheria, LUCY MARSH in the 75th year of her age, relict of the late Hon. Isaac Ogden, of Walton, Delaware county, New York.

Funeral services at the residence of A. S. Downs, No. 79 Indiana street, on Tuesday at 3 o'clock p. m. The remains will be taken east for interment.

In this city, March 19th, at the residence of E. W. Barrick, [illegible], of this city.

Funeral on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from 39 Monroe street. The remains will be taken to Cape Vincent, N. Y., for interment.

Watertown and Syracuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

In Bridgeport, on the 18th inst., of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM KAVANAGH, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place to-day, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, Michael Kavanagh, Archer Road, opposite the Catholic Church. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Auction Sales.

IN NEW YORK.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
VERY VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT
COLLECTION OF
OIL PAINTINGS.
Henry H. Leeds & Co.,
Will sell at Auction,
On the evenings of THURSDAY, 24th, and FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, at Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co.

A very valuable and important collection of the highest order of original paintings, including the entire collection of Messrs. Bailey & Co., of Philadelphia, purchased by them from the artists direct, equalling in interest any collection ever offered in this city for public competition, and comprising works of the greatest merit by favorite artists of the modern Dusseldorf, English, French, and German Schools, among which are:

GERMAN SCHOOL.

A. Achenbach,	Verboeckhoven,	De Noter,
E. C. Koek Koek,	Van Hemme,	Von Rabem,
Carl Becker,	Cari Hubner,	Richter,
Geselschap,	Hoguet,	Carl Hoff,
Liezenmayer,	Meyerheim,	Siegert,
Hertz,	Professor John,	Von Wille,
L. Toussaint,	Chas. M. Webb,	De Leeuw,
Becker,	Sonderman,	A. E. Keyzlyke,
C. Wauters,	Le Roy,	De Vos and others.
Ten-Katen,	Heyden,	

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Pecrus,	L. Notterman,	Dansaert,
Brillouin,	Seignac,	Montigny,
De Vaux, pupil of Paul De la Roche,		Lafond, &c.
	Cerier,	

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Sidney R. Percy,	Boddington,	E. C. Williams,
C. Baxter,	Mac Pall,	Shayer,
T. Clayter,	Garfield,	Trombley,
Craig,	Hayes,	Thors,
Barker,	Bennett,	Barland, &c.

The foreign portion of the collection have been purchased in Europe by a gentleman of well known taste and long experience, and the pictures of B. C. Koek Koek, Hubner, A. Achenbach and others, are of a class rarely imported into the country.

In the American portion are choice examples by F. E. Church, J. F. Cropsey, Shattuck, and other high class American artists.

They will be on exhibition as above from and after TUESDAY, 15th inst., until the evening of sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
SALESROOMS IN PORTLAND BLOCK,
103, 105 & 107 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The most spacious Salesrooms, and the best adapted for the display of all kinds of Merchandise in the city.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of household goods, at private dwellings, and at our Salesrooms. Regular sales of household goods every Saturday. Sales of Dry Goods Boots and Shoes &c., every week. Liberal cash advances made on all kinds of Merchandise.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
Cloths, Cloakings, Cassimeres, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, March 22d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(A small but desirable stock,)
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, March 23d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.—New and Second-hand Furniture, New and Second-hand Carpets, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, March 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner Washington and Dearborn streets.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.
SUPERIOR SECOND-HAND AND NEW
Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, March 22d, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, [illegible] Walnut and Chestnut, [illegible], Rich Green, Plush, Parlor Suits, [illegible]
Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture,
Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Engravings, Office Desks, Single Beds, Harness, Fancy Articles, Lounges, Mattresses, &c.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—From 8,000 to 10,000 hand-shaved HICKORY STRAPS, nine feet long. Also, about 12,000 HICKORY [illegible]. Box Factory, 209 North Franklin street. [illegible] GOODWILLIE.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a small Drug Store. Address Box 238.

FOR SALE—Hotel Furniture and lease, [illegible] at low rent, in central part of the city, now doing a first-rate business. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures for sale of a Dry Goods Store on South Clark street. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

FOR SALE—To Soap Makers. For sale, a Soap and Candle Factory, [illegible] JAMES LANGDON, P. O. Box 490, LaCrosse, Wis.

FOR SALE—Express Wagon for sale. Inquire on the premises [illegible].

FOR SALE—Four first-class Billiard Tables [illegible].

FOR SALE—Or Rent, Foundry and Machine Shop, with Engine, Lathes and Tools, [illegible] P. O. Box 490.

FOR SALE—Choice residence [illegible] J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office [illegible].

FOR SALE—Drug Store for sale. The proprietor desirous of retiring will sell [illegible] WOOLEY, LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—A Saw Mill, two [illegible]

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—A very desirable river lot, being lot 4, block 34, south west quarter of section 21, 39, 14, fronting on North and Ewing streets. Also a large lot with cottage and residence property.
E. W. THOMAS & Co., Corner Madison and Dearborn sts.

FOR SALE—A splendid Farm of 200 acres adjoining the village of Ontario, La Grange County, Ind., and eight miles from [illegible], on the Michigan Southern Railroad. 80 acres improved land (including 15 acres in clover), balance marsh, pasture and bottom lands, all well fenced and watered. Two orchards, one large frame dwelling of twenty rooms, two frame tenant houses, and five barns, all in good repair. Title perfect. Price only $11.5 0. One-third down, balance on long time. Examination of the property is invited.
H. H. JENKS, Ontario, Ind.

FOR SALE—Two desirable residences on Old street or Eighteenth street, between Indiana avenue and Prairie avenue. Each house has thirteen rooms. Lot 25 feet front, good well, gas, stables, &c. Apply to JAMES & SPRINGER, Real Estate and House Agents, Room 13 Metropolitan B'k.

FOR SALE—Brick house and barn, lot 25 feet by 125 to a twenty-four foot alley, first door south of Eighteenth street on Prairie avenue. One half of the purchase money may lay for any length of time desired. For particulars apply to HITCHCOCK'S DRUG STORE, 80 State street, or on the premises at 1 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE—The large three story and-a-half Frame House, with the lot, known as 203 North Clark street, next south of Turner's Hall, suitable for a hotel or boarding house, with a store in the first story. For sale cheap. Apply to J. W. WAUGHOP, 83 Clark street, (up-stairs.)

FOR SALE.—The lease and furniture of a bachelor's apartments, centrally located and very desirable. The present occupant is about to remove from the city. Address Box 4661.

FOR SALE—By W. M. Egan & Co., 103 South Water street, a comfortable cottage on the west side of Morgan street, between Polk and Taylor, half block from street cars.

FOR SALE—For cash, a handsome Cottage House containing six rooms and a good cellar, one year old, with lease of lot for 4 years, at a low rent. Ten minutes walk from the business part of the city. For particulars inquire at No. 5 South Clark street in the clothing store.

FOR SALE—Michigan avenue residence at a bargain. A non-resident authorizes the sale of a Michigan avenue home at a bargain, $11,000. Wabash avenue dwellings—one at $9,000, one at $16,000, and one at $17,000. THOS. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE.—Two story cottage and lot, 148 Chicago avenue, on favorable terms. Also two lots on Prairie avenue near Ridgely Place. Apply at 289 Lake street to THOMAS S. WALLIN.

FOR SALE.—A rare chance for a great bargain. Over 1300 acres of valuable timber land in one tract, 4 miles from the town of McGregor, Iowa, on the Mississippi River, for sale very low to one party. For map and further particulars, apply to WALKER & KERFOOT, 85 Washington street, or address J. P. Liebhardt, McGregor, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Desirable brick stores on Kinzie street, near Clark. Also, 16 acres good dry garden land, half a mile north of the city limits, near Milwaukee avenue. Also, houses, residence and business property in various parts of the city.
AZARIEL GAGE, Room 9 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Pine Lands. 6,000 acres of good Pine Lands in Michigan, lying within easy access of the Chicago market. These lands were selected with care, and offer a good investment for any persons desirous of entering into the lumber business. There are also several mill-sites, suitable for the erection of steam saw mills, in connection with the above. A reasonable credit would be given, or other property taken in exchange, for part of the purchase money. Apply to G. DECLERCQ, 220 Market street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—Two fine dwelling lots on the east side of Carpenter street, between Lake and Randolph, for sale on liberal terms—$50 per foot. B. F. SHERMAN, 114 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE.—Two houses and lots on Aberdeen street, near Monroe. Two houses and lots on Warren street, near Lincoln. A frame house and lot on Chicago avenue, near Market street, for $2,300. A frame house and lot on North Clark street for $2,500. A brick house and lot on Pearson street, North Side, for $4,000. Also a number of residences on the avenues, houses and lots, building lots, river lots, farms and Illinois lands. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE.—Houses and Lots on Michigan and Indiana Avenues. House and lot on Michigan avenue, lot 100x180 feet. House and lot on Indiana avenue, lot 100x180 ft. or 50x180. The above property is north of Rio Grande street, with nice comfortable frame houses and ornamented grounds. For sale cheap on easy terms by A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange, an acre and a third of land in the city of Lyons, Iowa, together with the improvements, consisting of a story and a half house of six rooms, a good barn, stone cellar, a large cistern, and good well, sixty choice fruit trees, apple and grapes, strawberry and asparagus beds, gooseberry and flowering shrubs, flowering roots, etc. All the improvements made within the last six years, title perfect. Will exchange for house and lot in Chicago, or unincumbered lot in good location, and part cash. For further particulars address H. O'DONOGHUE, Lyons, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Lake Street and South Water street. WHARFING LOTS. We are authorized to sell two large corner lots running to the river, one on Lake street, one on South Water. Also, an improved lot on Market street, near Randolph, extending to the river, fronting for more than 100 feet. Also a number of residences, first-class houses, lots and residence property in all divisions of the city.
THOS. B. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—House and lot No. 366 Indiana avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets. Lot 50 feet by 125 feet to an alley. The house is all complete, with good cellar, furnace, gas and good outbuildings. A part of the purchase money can remain on time. Price $10,000. For particulars address P. O. Box [illegible], or apply at the premises. F. P. MATTHEWS.

FOR SALE—A commodious family house on Fourth street, Aurora, Ill., with a variety of fruit trees, grape vines, shrubbery, &c. Very pleasantly situated and good order. [illegible] LIAMS, Banking House, Aurora, Ills.

FOR SALE—South Water street. Wabash avenue. A large and valuable corner on South Water street for sale at a moderate price. Also, an excellent, substantial house on Wabash avenue, 50 feet front and 180 feet deep. Other residences and business property in all parts of the city.
THOS. B. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE.—Three nice residences, Nos. 630, 634 and 636 Wabash avenue. Brick houses and lot corner Ann and Fulton streets. New two story frame dwelling, in rooms, with lot and out buildings, near Union Park—price $3,300. Lot corner Madison and Union streets, also, lots on Washington street, near Union Park. Lots on West Madison street, near Halsted. Good building lot on Carroll street, in Evans' Addition. Also a few very desirable lots in Cleaverville—cheap. Also a large water lot on South Branch, 1,000 feet front. NUTT & BROOKS, 89 Clark street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots on Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street .... $9,000. On Wabash avenue, near Peck Court .... 9,000. On Wabash avenue, near Fourteenth street .... 8,000. Also, northeast corner Wabash avenue and Van Buren street. Apply to A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Or exchange, a house and lot on Canal street, between Adams and Jackson. No. 170, lot 25x100 feet. Will exchange for improved property. Also 160 acres of first-class farming land in Clayton County, Iowa, fifteen miles from the Mississippi River, near Dubuque. Address Box 478, or inquire of RUBEL & BRO., 237 and 239 Lake st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.—A new three story and basement marble front dwelling on Wabash avenue, to be completed by the 1st of April, inquire at NO. 54 CLARK STREET.

FOR SALE—Real Estate. AVENUES.—An increased list of residence lots at prices ranging from $25.00 per foot upward. Over a thousand feet of frontage on Prairie and Calumet avenue, [illegible] Michigan and Wabash avenue lots and houses, [illegible]. WEST AND NORTH DIVISIONS.—Choicest lots in the market on the West Side, near Union Park, [illegible] Washington street and cross streets, near Aberdeen, [illegible] Several corners at $20 per [illegible] Residences on most of the best streets in North Division, Houses and lots on Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Lasalle streets, corner of Wells and Wendell. A large lot on river side. FOR SUBDIVISION.—Several valuable blocks for subdivision offered for sale as a whole. BUSINESS PROPERTY.—First class business houses and lots on Lake, South Water, Randolph, Lasalle near Randolph, Clark, [illegible] FOR EXCHANGE.—Many offers of property, mostly farms and suburban property, [illegible] exchange for money, for city property, &c., &c. THOS. B. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE.—Great Bargains. 10,870 acres of land, on the line of the Logansport and Peoria Railroad, in Livingston county, Ill. These lands are high and rolling, and within ten miles of Railroad Stations Chatsworth and Forrest, [illegible] can be sold cheap, one third cash, balance in five or seven years at six per cent. Interest. [illegible] J. STILWELL, Chatsworth, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange. A lot on North Wells street, 25 feet front, with cottage house, will be sold low for cash or exchanged for a medium sized dwelling house and lot in the North Division, in the vicinity of Chicago avenue and east of Wells street. Address "E," P. O. Box 4664.

FOR SALE—A first-class three story and basement Brick House, on the North Side, [illegible] improvements. Also, a two-story brick house, [illegible] possession given May 1st. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Four-story brick Store, 25 by 162 feet, with lot, situated on North Water street, Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS, in rear of No. 228 North Water street.

FOR SALE—A Farm 265 acres with fine improvements—83 acres timber, five miles from a good village, [illegible] Price $5,000. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap [illegible] a first-class brick dwelling house and lot, situated on [illegible] JOHN FORSYTHE, Room No. 1, Marine Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 215 acres. [illegible] M. KIRKMAN, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Waukegan residence. A large and desirable house, [illegible] Bryan Hall, [illegible] J. HARTZELL, Waukegan.

FOR SALE—Lots, Good Building Lots, pleasantly located in the West Division, on Chicago avenue, Indiana, [illegible] J. M. DICKERSON, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By John Burnap, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Plow Factory and [illegible] WINCHESTER, DANGLE & CO.

FOR SALE—250,000 feet of common Lumber. [illegible]

FOR SALE—50 six per cent. Bonds of Cook County. [illegible] By order of the Board of Supervisors, [illegible] Chicago, March 18th, 1864.

Wanted.

WANTED—Immediately, a good Tinner to take charge of a shop [illegible] TIFFT & TOFT, Wilmington, Will County, Ill.

WANTED—A man with from $500 to $800, to buy half interest in an established cash business. This is a rare chance for any man wishing to make money. Call soon at 210 State street.

WANTED—More good Agents, to make from $10 to $15 per day, in selling the IMPROVED LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE. We warrant them to be the best cheap Family Machine before the public, to which thousands having the machine in use can testify. Prices as follows: Machines in polished Japanned case, $10; [illegible] plated and polished cases, $15. The machine is selling without a rival. Address T. S. THOMAS & CO., Exclusive Wholesale Agents, P. O. Drawer 6226, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation as governess of children not exceeding twelve years of age, by a young lady who is competent to teach English, the rudiments of French and Latin, and Music. Terms moderate. References given. Address D. H. EMIAS, Delavan, Wis.

WANTED—Furnished front chamber with Board, by a gentleman with his wife and child, where there are but few or no boarders. Address "H. V. B.," Room 10, Matteson House, stating terms and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A Partner, an active reliable business man with a capital of seven to eight thousand dollars in a well established and paying business. The best of references given and required. Address "T. B.," Post office box 5064.

WANTED—500 active Agents to sell our great ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANIMATED NATURE, containing 1,300 accurate engravings of all living beings. The most complete NATURAL HISTORY ever published. Also the Life of PRESIDENT LINCOLN, the PIONEER BOY; STORK'S HISTORY of the Great American Conflict, and other works of equal merit. For terms and circulars call at 81 South Clark street or enclose stamp to WM. H. POST, general agent, P. O. Box 4125, Chicago.

WANTED.—Correspondence, two "fellers" of Wisconsin desiring to form matrimonial alliance, thus introduce themselves to the marriageable daughters of the loyal North, and request a correspondence with all who may be interested in the subject. Apply early. Address with real name and photograph either of the undersigned. FRED LESLIE and HARRY HUDSON, Allen's Grove, Walworth county, Wisconsin.

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from NEARLY EVERY TOWNSHIP to make two or three hundred dollars a year without delaying other business. Also, gentlemen wishing to change their business can make four or five thousand dollars a year. Call personally at Room 1, (up-stairs,) 134 Clark street, or send twenty-five cents to Post Office Box 3662, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A responsible man (Farmer preferred) to do business in each Township, without hindrance to other pursuits, for which one hundred dollars a year will be paid. Call personally at the office in the BASEMENT, No. 151 Dearborn street, opposite Post Office, or if you write for information, send 25 cents to Post Office Drawer 6282, Chicago, Ill., and if your Township is taken your 25 cents will be sent back to you.

WANTED—A good kitchen girl to do plain work. German, American or colored. Call at 11 Adams street, near the Lake.

WANTED—By a young man (Englishman) a place as light porter in some Wholesale Grocery or Dry Goods Store. Can come well recommended. Address "T. E." Tribune office.

WANTED—Agents, local and traveling, (male and female) in all parts of the country, to sell articles of REAL MERIT and universal demand, among which is our new NO CHIMNEY "STAR BURNER," for Kerosene Lamps—just the thing long desired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address with stamp for catalogue and terms, RICE & CO., 157 Dearborn st., opp. P. O. Box 5174, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Energetic Agents in every county in the States of Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, to sell the Genuine Fac-Simile of the President's Emancipation Proclamation. Efficient Agents are now making from $6 to $8 per day. For circular, giving terms, &c. to agents, send stamp to C. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 305.

WANTED—Efficient Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell "Mitchell's New General Atlas"—the best for family use ever published—and "Stebbins' Eighty Years' Progress of the United States," from the Revolutionary War to the Great Rebellion—the best work extant for agents. Business permanent. Address J. N. WHIDDEN, No. 7 Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2254.

WANTED—A situation as Assistant, Book-Keeper, Entry or Shipping Clerk, in a wholesale grocery house, or Cashier in a Retail Dry Goods House. Good references. Address "H. C. C.," Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent a convenient house, part of a house, or a suite of rooms, in a pleasant location. Address Post Office Box 334.

WANTED—A competent Book Keeper. Address, with reference, Box 3633, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A Steady man that understands running a Farrar Flooring Mill, Siding Saw, and Surfacer. None other than a thorough good hand wanted. Inquire at Planing Mill 29 North Franklin st. [illegible]

WANTED—Board. A furnished room with board, within fifteen minutes walk of the Court House, for a gentleman and wife. Small private family preferred. References given. Address, with terms, "E. C. F.," Tribune office.

WANTED—An American girl wishes a situation in some family where the care of children would be required. [illegible] Address "[illegible]," Post Office Box 3429.

WANTED—A few good Carpenters and Mechanics can find employment at liberal wages by applying to R. T. BROWN & CO. Foundry, corner Kingsbury and Michigan streets, North Side.

WANTED—Furniture. Parties desiring to sell their Furniture without the trouble of moving will hear of a customer by addressing Box 1886, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Two servant girls. One to cook, wash and iron, and the other as second girl. Apply at No. 52 Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Protestants preferred.

WANTED—A good horse shoer and job worker, to go thirty-six miles into the country. Good wages and permanent employment. Inquire of EASTMAN & GAMMON, 46, 48 and 50 West Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—A purchaser for a six year old Bay Horse, weight about eleven hundred lbs, sound and kind. EASTMAN & GAMMON, 46, [illegible] West Lake street.

WANTED—To Lease a Lot of 100 or 50 feet front, alley in rear, east of State, not further south than Sixteenth street or North of Twelfth street preferred. Address, stating location, terms, &c., Box 3634.

WANTED—In a small family a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 263 Indiana street, corner of Cass. Good references required.

WANTED—A first-class House, with all the modern improvements, for a small family. Rent not over $[illegible] per year, and located not over one mile from the Court House. Call at 31 Lake street.

WANTED—Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell [illegible] STANDARD ATLAS [illegible] Engravings of Grant, Lincoln and Douglas. Send stamp for circulars. E. B. [illegible], 31 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age." An instrument and full instructions by which any lady or gentleman can take a perfect likeness. [illegible] Every family should have one and take their own likenesses. Town and county rights for sale. Address M. DE GRAND, Room No. 5, 108 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Mechanics to work in Navy Yards at "Cairo" and "Mound City, Illinois."
40 Ship Carpenters.
40 Ship Joiners.
[illegible] Cabinet Makers.
[illegible] Caulkers.
Pay from $2.50 to $3.00 per day. Apply to "Acting Master" [illegible], U. S. Navy, Commanding Naval Rendezvous, corner North Water and North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—No Humbug! but the religious truth. Price reduced. I will inform any person how I made $10.00 in two years time, [illegible] Address C. W. [illegible], Terre Haute, Vigo county, Indiana.

WANTED—To Rent, a first-class House, with all the modern improvements, for a small family. Must be in a good locality. Call at No. 242 South Water street, or address "[illegible]" Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—A young man 18 or 20 years old that can talk both English and German languages, to learn the Dry Goods business. [illegible] Bowen Brothers, 73 and 75 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED.—$75 a Month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—The address of every man, young and old, in the western country who wishes steady employment. Address, with stamp, J. H. JOHNSON, P. O. Box 693, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$60 a Month. I want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—A Salesman. An experienced [illegible] Dry Goods [illegible] Address Box [illegible].

WANTED—A Blacksmith to set up [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government [illegible]

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the Great National [illegible]

FOR SALE—One iron screw cutting lathe, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Canal boat Morris, of Ottawa. [illegible] J. G. LYLE, Ottawa, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine light one horse carriage. Can be seen at 126 Wabash avenue.

FOR SALE—The lease and fixtures of the Dining Rooms, 164 Dearborn street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A variety of first [illegible] J. D. [illegible] J. PRESTON.

Amusements.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD & Co. .... Proprietors and [illegible]
A. D. BRADLEY .... [illegible]
E. A. HARRINGTON .... [illegible]
GEO. STEVENS .... [illegible]

The Lecture Room of this popular establishment which has been fitted up in the most elegant and modern manner, making it a perfect model

DRAMATIC TEMPLE
Will open for the season on
Tuesday Evening, March 22d,
With an efficient and talented company, selected at great cost, comprising
MANY OLD FAVORITES,
Well known to the Chicago public, as well as many new or eminent Artists, new candidates for public favor.
LOOK AT THE NAMES.

Mrs. L. B. PERRIN, late Miss Woodbury.	Mrs. [illegible]
Miss LIZZIE ANDERSON from Howard Athenaeum, Boston.	Mrs. F. A. [illegible]
Mrs. J. D. DILLON.	Mrs. [illegible]
Miss LIZZIE CAMPBELL.	Miss [illegible]
Mr. FRANK E. AIKEN, from the Boston Theatre.	Mr. [illegible]
Mr. JOHN D. DILLON.	Mr. [illegible]
Mr. G. W. REED, from Park Theatre, Brooklyn.	Mr. [illegible]
Mr. JOHN E. LITTLE, from Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia.	Mr. [illegible]
Mr. C. S. ROGERS, do.	Mr. [illegible]

Messrs. Bernard, Hutchins, [illegible]

Engagements are pending with many other Artists of reputation whose names will be announced [illegible].

Architect .... W. W. [illegible]
Machinist .... [illegible]
Gas Fixtures by .... JAMES [illegible]
Decorations by .... HENRY [illegible]
Scenic Artists .... Messrs. WILKINS & [illegible] WILKINS.
Carpets and Upholstery from Messrs. [illegible]
Furniture from C. H. TOBEY & BRO.

No effort will be spared to make the character of this establishment [illegible] A FIRST CLASS [illegible], instructive as well as amusing, everything [illegible] the most fastidious being carefully [illegible].

The initial performance will consist of a [illegible] play and a musical farce.

The great moral Drama, which has produced an immense sensation in all the Eastern Cities, entitled
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
Will shortly be produced with a great cast.

PRICES.
Admission to Museum and Lecture Room .... [illegible]
Dress Circle .... [illegible]
Parquette .... [illegible]
Reserved seats in Parquette .... [illegible]
Private Boxes .... [illegible]
Box book now open.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
OF CHICAGO.
FIFTH CONCERT .... FOURTH SEASON
AT BRYAN HALL,
Monday Evening, March 21st,

PROGRAMME.
1. Symphony No. 5, E minor .... [illegible]
a. Introduzione. Adagio e Allegro.
b. Andante.
c. Menuetto Allegretto.
d. Finale. Allegro.
2. Grand Aria, "Donna Caritea," .... MRS. MATTISON.
3. Concerto heroique for violin .... Performed by MR. W. LEWIS.
4. Overture, "Der Freischutz," .... [illegible]
5. "Souvenir de Meyerbeer," Grand Fantasie for Orchestra .... [illegible]
6. "Welcome Home," Ballad by .... MRS. MATTISON.
7. Overture, "Tannhauser," .... [illegible]
CONDUCTOR, HANS BALATKA.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8 precisely. An intermission of ten minutes will [illegible] between the 4th and 5th selections on the programme.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Proprietor and Manager .... J. H. McVICKER.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 21st, last week positively of the great tragic actress
EMMA WALLER,
Who will appear in her powerful [illegible]
IAGO,
In Shakespeare's great Tragedy of
OTHELLO.
Othello .... Mr. Evans | Cassio .... [illegible]
Emelia .... [illegible]
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
In rehearsal, Shakespeare's Tragedy of [illegible]
Saturday Afternoon GRAND MATINEE, [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn.
ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S
MINSTRELS.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
[illegible]
Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon [illegible]

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM
GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART.
Third week of the great [illegible] of the
Madagascar Family
From Barnum's Museum, [illegible]
The Little People—King and Queen of [illegible]
200,000 Curiosities on Exhibition.
[illegible]

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS.
Two Performances, This Day.
SHAPPEE & WHITBECK [illegible]
[illegible]
of Mr. John L. Howes.

VARIETIES.
115 & 117 Dearborn street.
U. M. CHADWICK .... Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
J. L. FITCH .... Stage Manager.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
CHARLIE GARDNER,
M'LLE LIZZETTE,
AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME
THIS EVENING.
Monday evening, March 21st, first appearance of
MR. SILAS D. BALDWIN,
The Celebrated CHINESE JUGGLER.
SCALE OF PRICES:
Dress Circle and Parquette .... [illegible]
Single Seats in Private Boxes .... [illegible]

BRYAN HALL.
BENEFIT OF
HANCOCK GUARDS.
Shakesperian and Patriotic
READINGS
BY THE EMINENT ELOCUTIONIST
PROF. GRIFFITHS,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23,
The PROGRAMME will embrace the following [illegible]
SOLILOQUY OF HAMLET, [illegible] FROM MACBETH, [illegible] "QUEEN MAB," [illegible]
With other patriotic and humorous [illegible]
LIGHT GUARD BAND will be in attendance.
Tickets .... [illegible]
Reserved Seats .... [illegible]
May be procured at H. M. HIGGINS' [illegible] after Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Three rooms, suitable for [illegible] at No. 289 Michigan street, [illegible]

TO RENT—Large [illegible] (two stories) on [illegible]

TO RENT—A first-class House, now in process of [illegible]

TO RENT—Four [illegible] Store 98 South Water street, [illegible]

TO RENT—Stores. [illegible] 46 and 48 Franklin street, [illegible]

TO RENT—Or Sale, [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—An [illegible] front room to rent with board [illegible] West Washington street [illegible]

[illegible]